FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GREECE'S PAPOULIAS CONCLUDES 'FRIENDLY' VISIT

AU071335 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Tirana, December 7 (ATA) -- In continuation of the visits in our country, the Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Greece Karolos Papoulias and the persons accompanying him went to the city of Sarande, where they were received by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Stefan Qirjako. A luncheon was given in their honor, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Yesterday before noon, the Greek delegation made a visit to the village of Vrisera, center of the agricultural cooperative of Dropull I Siperm in the district of Gjirokaser and had a meeting with the cooperatives and cadres of this economy. Present was also the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council Nedin Hoxha. The chairman of the People's Council of the united village, Dhimokrat Pallaska, acquainted the guests from Greece with the all-round successes in the fields of economy, education, culture, health etc, as well as with the development and enrichment of the traditions in the field of folklore. Karolos Papoulias evaluated the achievements in the fields of production, culture and the elevation of the well-being of the cooperativists of Dropull. [Greek minority region]

At the end of his visit, the Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece Karolos Papoulias declared to our correspondent:

"My visit to the friendly Albania ended today and I must describe it as a friendly visit. I met with political personalities in the friendly city of Tirana and with many cadres and leaders in the other districts.

"I visited and saw many things. I return to my country with very good impressions and I think this visit by a Greek Government delegation will play an important role in the further development of the relations between Albania and Greece, the relations of the good neighbourliness which exists in the century-long history and which link the friendly peoples of Greece and Albania.

The Greek delegation, headed by the Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs Karolos Papoulias concluded his official and friendly visit and left our country yesterday.

At the border point of Kafkavia he was sent off by the head of the department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pirro Bita, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Greece, Ksenofon Nushi and other Comrades.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the PSR of Albania, Apostolos Papasliotis.

SFRY SCHOLARS FAIL TO ATTEND LITERARY CONFERENCE

AU071330 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Tirana, December 7 (ATA) -- As known, the scientific conference "Albanian National Literary Language and our Epoch" organized by the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania holds its proceedings in Tirana from December 7-8 1984. Attending the conference are working people of scientific, didactic, cultural and publishing institutions of the country, scholars and teachers of the Albanian language, etc.

Likewise, scholars from the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro as well as from Italy, Greece, France, Sweden, the German Federal Republic, Romania and the German Democratic Republic are invited to attend its proceedings. The foreign scholars who will take part in the conference arrived in our country, while the scholars from Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro did not come.

1985-89 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN SIGNED

AU071335 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Tirana, December 7 (ATA) -- A Swedish trade government delegation headed by the minister of state industry, (Roine Karlson), arrived in our country.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Bexholli, and others. The Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci had a meeting yesterday with the head of the government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Sweden, the Minister of State Industry (Roine Karlson) and exchanged with him opinions on the development of trade between the two countries.

The Swedish Minister of State Industry (Roine Karlson) made a visit to the Minister of Light and Foodstuff Industry Vito Kapo and had with her a friendly talk.

Yesterday afternoon the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania headed by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Sweden headed by the Minister of State Industry (Roine Karlson) conducted talks on the conclusion of a trade agreement for 1985-1989. Both sides agreed on a further increase of the volume of the trade exchanges. After the talks, the trade agreement for 1985 to 1989 period between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden was signed.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Swedish side by the Minister of State Industry (Roine Karlson). Present at the signing ceremony were the Minister of the Light and Foodstuff Industry Vito Kapo, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka as well as members of the two delegations.

In honour of the Swedish Government trade delegation, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci gave a dinner in "Daji" Hotel, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Attending these activities was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to the PSR of Albania Lennart Myrsten.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEW ON FOREIGN POLICY, FRG RELATIONS

AU101205 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the State Council, to Roland Kroenke, foreign policy editor of the SPD weekly, VORWAERTS -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Kroenke] Mr Chairman, the state of international relations today is particularly complicated and dangerous. The arms race has attained unprecedented proporations, which represents a serious threat to peace. Under this circumstances, the announcement on the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva sounded as a signal for hope. What is your opinion on this question, is there any reason for optimism?

[Zhivkov] Mr. Kroenke, your evaluation of the international situation coincides with mine. Possessing nuclear weapons was not sufficient, now people are trying to destroy our unfortunate mankind from outer space. Certain circles in the West hope that through the arms race they will be able to disrupt the balance of forces to their own advantage. It is high time for these people to understand the illusory character of their intentions. Any action, whatsoever, in the military sector adopted by the West will provoke a counteraction by the East, and thus the world will live under the conditions of a steady accumulation and perfection of weapons, with the danger that the earth may pursue its rotation as a dead planet.

Naturally, we are not delighted at such prospects. For many years now the socialist countries have struggled for peace in the world, they have submitted to the Western states specific proposals for the consolidation of peace. It appears, however, there are influential people who hope that they may achieve more along the path of rearmament. Escalation continues and the threat against mankind grows.

Naturally, the announcement of the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva came as a ray of hope. On the other hand, however, the world is tired of meetings and talks, dragging on for years, but definitely failing to produce any results. Will this meeting not be one of those? The Soviet Union's intentions are unmistakably clear, but what about the intentions of the United States? Is this not a maneuver under the growing pressure of worldwide public opinion? Thus, we can say there is a hope, but there is also the danger of disappointment. Let us not indulge in guessing. Everything depends upon the intentions of the United States, but its former actions and stands do not justify optimism. Even if there is willingness, the reduction and stopping of the force of habit in escalation is difficult, and it is even more difficult to turn the wheel in a new direction. Let us, nevertheless, believe in common sense and in the necessity of understanding.

As to a meeting between Chernenko and Reagan, I think that no conditions exist for the time being for such a meeting. Konstantin Chernenko recently expressed the same opinion. If such conditions should be established -- and this can be done only with the efforts of both partners -- Bulgaria will be one of the first countries to wish success to such a meeting.

[Kroenke] How can the European countries in both the East and the West prevent being mere spectators of a dialogue between the superpowers? Can they transfer their own interests into such a dialogue?

[Zhivkov] I would like to stress, above all, that Bulgaria's interests fully coincide with the interests of the Soviet Union; namely, with the proposals constantly submitted by the Soviet Union to the United States about freezing, reducing, and liquidating armaments, about peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with different social systems. This is why your question concerns above all the countries of Western Europe, which the United States is transforming into an outpost of the United States itself, into a pawn in a future nuclear war. As to the West European states, I think that they have a sufficient number of sensible and sober-minded people in all circles, who with their actions, including an unmistakably expressed disagreement that Western Europe should become an expiating victim, are capable of forcing those who are adopting decisions on their behalf to take their interests into consideration.

Naturally, a future nuclear war would most directly affect the interests of the socialist community, including those of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the countries that do not participate in military blocs. Everyone must contribute to the struggle against those who are playing with nuclear war, to the struggle for peace. By maintaining contacts in the political sphere, by developing their mutual relations in all sectors, and above all in the economic field, the European countries are showing that these relations, and not the arms race, represent the correct path toward confidence-building between partners on the basis of equal rights. This is the duty of peoples on the European Continent, the most civilized part of mankind. It is their duty not only toward themselves, but toward the future and toward the world.

[Kroenke] The term of validity of the Warsaw Pact expires in 1985. What is your country's stand on prolonging the term of this treaty? Would a prolongation for an indefinite period not serve the consolidation of the division of Europe into East and West?

[Zhivkov] I cannot say what the Warsaw Pact member-countries will decide. Our stand, the stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is that the treaty must be extended, because the international situation makes this necessary. The length of time is unimportant to us, because as soon as NATO agrees with our proposals and disbands, or declares that it will disband, the Warsaw Pact will cease to exist. For the time being, however, NATO behaves in such a way that our countries cannot permit themselves the luxury of existing without a defense alliance. In this case, the principle of "turning the other cheek" when someone strikes you, cannot be recognized as valid, because it is a question of protecting the socialist countries, and not only them.

[Kroenke] Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, has declared himself in favor of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. What is your opinion on this plan?

[Zhivkov] This is an old idea. We have been trying for many years to free the Balkans, and in the long-run the entire European Continent, even the entire planet, from nuclear arms. I insist upon declaring that we welcome the active support rendered by Mr Papandreou to this idea in deeds. The People's Republic of Bulgaria was the first country to respond to his proposal to convene a conference of government experts from Balkan countries in Athens. The Bulgarian delegation did everything within its power for the successful conclusion of the two sessions that have been held. The fact that the governments of the Balkan states placed the question of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone on the agenda of the conference is a great moral-political victory over the forces of war.

The idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is not only a vital necessity, it is also possible and feasible. A number of favorable factors exist, such as the fact that all Balkan countries have signed the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty, as well as the readiness declared by the USSR to respect the nuclear-free statute of the zone, the sociopolitical support for this idea, and so forth. In addition to this, none of the states participating in this zone are requested to leave the military-political alliance of which they are members, or to renounce guarantees for their security envisaged in the respective alliance to which they belong.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is most actively involved in implementing this noble idea. As the Bulgarian Government is doing everything within its power to transform this idea into an actual fact, it is obvious how groundless were the speculations of certain Western mass media in suggesting that we are preparing to discuss the question of deploying nuclear missiles on our territory.

[Kroenke] In what way can a moderately large country, such as Bulgaria, contribute to the reduction of the present tension in East-West relations?

[Zhivkov] It is true that there are large and small countries. There are countries that are more or less powerful in the military sector, there are rich and poor countries, there are developed and developing countries. However, the threat of thermonuclear disaster is global and affects all countries, peoples, nations, religions, and social classes in an equal manner. We can have different opinions on the future of society. This future, however, is the future before a thermonuclear war and not after it. It is obvious that after a thermonuclear war there will be only one reality -- the earth will be a lifeless desert. This is why we support the thesis about the equal responsibility of all states in the world, which is contained in a declaration signed on 22 May 1984 by Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Argentina.

As a member of the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and as an independent state, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will devote active efforts to the renewal and maintenance of a constructive dialogue, for the adoption of urgent, practical measures to guarantee world peace and worldwide security. The initiatives that Bulgaria is adopting on an individual basis, or as coauthor within the framework of the UN General Assembly, the Disarmament Committee, and other international forums are all aimed at this goal.

As a state situated in the center of the Balkan Peninsula, Bulgaria quite naturally devotes particular attention to the consolidation of peace and security, as well as to international cooperation in this area. Our proposal to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is inspired by this concern. The initiative we launched in 1981 to adopt a code of good-neighborly relations with all Balkan states was inspired by this concern as well.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is consistently building its relations with West European countries and with the other developed capitalist states on the basis of mutal advantage and equal rights. Our country is convinced that the principle of non-discrimination in trade and economic relations must be consistently protected. In its economic policy, in its activities on a bilateral and multilateral basis our country is trying to establish prerequisites for long-term economic cooperation as an important stabilizing factor of international relations as a whole.

[Kroenke] Do you consider it possible to start new disarmament initiatives in the sphere of chemical and bacteriological warfare? Are there chemical weapons accumulated in your country?

[Zhivkov] Without dwelling on other numerous initiatives of the socialist countries, I would like to draw your attention, in particular, to the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states on 10 January 1984. Is such a proposal necessary? The implementation of this measure, even on a regional scale, will make it possible to considerably reduce the risk of chemical war on our continent and to consolidate European security, as well as to accelerate the signing of a universal convention on the banning of chemical weapons, which remains our final goal.

As to the second part of your question, my answer is no. I would like to declare in a most responsible and categorical manner, that unlike certain Western countries, there are no chemical, or bateriological weapons whatsoever stored on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Our country has signed and ratified the convention on banning the development production, and accumulation of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their liquidation, as well as the 1925 Geneva protocol on banning the use of chemical weapons. Our country is strictly observing and will observe the rules imposed by these agreements.

[Kroenke] Has your country already adopted a decision on its participation in the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul?

[Zhivkov] It is up to the Olympic Committee to adopt a decision on this question. As far as I know, it has not yet expressed its opinion on it.

[Kroenke] What opportunities do you see in connection with improving relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG?

[Zhivkov] We evaluate the present state of our relations as good and mutually advantageous. The West German side has expressed the same opinion in talking to us. As a matter of fact, the readers of the VORWAERTS journal quite recently had the opportunity to become most thoroughly acquainted with the state of Bulgarian-West German relations from the material published in the special supplement about the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the occasion of its 40th anniversary.

I understand your question about the improvement of bilateral relations from the aspect of intensifying and expanding our existing, good relations. We see such real opportunities in all fields: in the economic sector as well as in scientific-technical exchange, in the cutural sector, as well as in the spheres of ecology, health protection, tourism, and so forth.

As our previous practical experience shows, the contacts between leaders in various sectors, and in particular a dialogue on the highest level, are of great importance for the development of relations between our two countries. They meeting which we just held with Mr Willy Brandt, was not only a pleasant, but also an exceptionally useful exchange for the development of our bilateral relations, as well as for peace in the world. The SPD is categorically defending the stand of disarmament and detente in relations between the countries of East and West, and we welcome this party as our partner in the joint struggle, despite our ideological differences. We will continue to work in this direction together will all state, political, business, and other circles in the FRG, regardless of our differing views on the organization of a world rescued from nuclear disaster.

BTA CONTINUES SERIES OF OPEN LETTERS IN AGCA CASE

Letter III

AU061052 Sofia BTA in English 0727 GMT 6 Dec 84

["Logic and Facts Show - The Slanderer Agca Has Been Informed And Steered -- Boyan Traykov's Third Letter To Dr. Ilario Martella" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 6 (BTA) -- In his third letter, published today in "RABOTNICHESKO DELO", to investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella, the Bulgarian journalist Mr. Boyan Traykov proves with many facts that the terrorist Agca has been informed and steered in his slanderous testimonies against the Bulgarian citizens Antonov, Ayyazov and Vasilev.

As is known, the three Bulgarians categorically deny having ever known Agca, having ever heard his name before the very day of the attack. In his indictment Dr. Martella advances the following arguments against the testimony of the Bulgarians: Unless Agca did know Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev, how could he get an idea of their faces and identify them among the 56 photos he was shown. How could he know that Vasilev has a wart on his face and about the peculiarity in Ayvazov's teeth. Only from a very close acquaintance could Agca know that Antonov collected liquor miniatures, that he occasionally smoked cigars, that he had a special liking for flowers and pop-music, that his eyesight was poor and that he called his wife the petname 'Rosy.'

Mr Boyan Traykov points out that as far as the physical features of Ayvazov and Vasilev are concerned, Agca knows them from their photographs which he has seen and scrutinized.

"I emphasize this", the author writes, "because it is precisely Agca's knowledge of Ayvazov and Vasilev from photographs that can provide the only explanation for the blunder he made claiming that Ayvazov is shorter than Vasilev which is just the other way about in actual reality."

Further on Mr. Boyan Traykov poses the following questions:

-- How could Agca provide a detailed if imperfect description of Sergey Antonov's flat in Rome, where, by his later admission, he has never been?

-- How could Agca identify the outer appearance of Antonov's wife, Rositsa Antonova, when again, by his later admission, he has never known or met her?

-- How could Agca provide a very detailed and precise description of the Hotel Vittoria, the press conference hall and the Casa del Pelligrino, as well as of their location and of the streets where they are situated, i.e. of the places contemplated as possible scenes of Lech Walesa's assasination, despite his later admission that he has never visited or seen these buildings and streets, nor that he has ever tried in the company of Antonov, to plant a bomb before the Hotel Vittoria?

-- How could Agca know the face of the Bulgarian diplomat Ivan Donchev so as to identify him in a line up of photos he was shown during the investigation when by his own later admission he has never met or seen him and has never known him?

Mr. Boyan Traykov writes: "It is self-evident for me, as it is for many other observers of this investigation case, that before he could stage this farce of accusations, Agca has been tutored with photos, facts and circumstances, and apart from that he had been continuously brainwashed".

To Dr. Martella's question "How could Agca provide a detailed, if imperfect, description of Sergey Antonov's flat in Rome, the terrorist Agca answered, "I have learnt all about Antonov's flat from the papers".

This answer of Agca does not correspond to the truth, Mr. Boyan Traykov points out. Agca made his statements and descriptions of Antonov's flat during the interrogations which were conducted in 1982, when no newspaper be it Italian or Turkish had carried yet a single word describing Antonov's flat in Rome. The first press reports of Antonov's flat appeared after Agca made the description in question and more precisely, following the investigation survey of Antonov's domicile on January 11, 1983.

How could Agca provide a very detailed and precise description of the Hotel Vittoria and the other places where Lech Walesa's assassination was planned to be staged, when he has never visited or seen these buildings and streets? Agca answered this question of Martella's in the following way: "I have learnt all this while I waited to be interrogated about this matter when in my presence Investigating Magistrate Ferdinando Imposimato read to Investigating Magistrate Priore the testimony of the trade union activist Luigi Scricciolo, and all these description were there".

Mr. Boyan Traykov writes: "The inquiry has shown that the testimony of Luigi Scricciolo -- and you Dr. Martella yourself take notice of this fact -- does not contain descriptions of the buildings and places in question. Moreover, Agca was interrogated on December 29, 1982, and the detailed report of Digos to Sr. Imposimato dates from January 3, 1983".

There are many cases like these when Agca walks into his own snare and fails to provide any or at least some plausible story in explanation of the source of his information about one fact or another.

Mr. Boyan Traykov poses Dr. Martella a number of problems to which no explanation is given in his indictment:

-- Agca admitted he had not visited Antonov's flat after the rebuttal of his statement about a planning session in this flat, held on May 10, 1981.

-- Agca changed the time, saying that he had witnessed Antonov's presence in St. Peter's Square before 16:00, after Antonov's alibi for 17:00 and the next hour had been established.

-- Agca claimed he had met with Bekir Celenk in Sofia between August 10 and 15, 1980, but after investigating magistrate Ilario Martella received a xerox copy of Celenk's passport showing that he had left Bulgaria on August 1, 1980, Agca switched on to claim that he had met Celenk in Sofia in the first days of August.

"Do you not see and do you not realize", Mr. Boyan Traykov writes, "that it will take a single action on your part to cope with all ambiguities and contradictions, with all illogical relations between Agca's testimonies and actual reality. All that mist looming over your indictment will rise, everything will become clear and its well-defined outlines will stand out, it will emerge in clear-cut and tangible shape if only you would realize and acknowledge an all too conspicuous circumstance, viz. that Agca has been tutored and constantly steered in his slanderous testimonies against Sergei Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhely Vasilev.

But you are stubbornly shutting your eyes lest you see this truth. You shun the very thought of it and follow in the steps of your colleague Prosecutor Antonio Albano in repeating your categorical assertion, -- 'Rule rule out any possibility of Agca having been tutored and manipulated'. But why do you rule out this possibility? With all these facts testifying to the existence of this possibility, nay even if there were a shade of doubt in this respect, it is your official and moral duty to make every effort and explore this direction, too, in your search for the truth".

"I am left with the impression, that in your acts you fail to follow the dictates of your duties, Dr. Martella." Mr. Boyan Traykov writes by way of conclusion to his third letter to Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella.

Letter IV

AU071340 Sofia BTA in English 0747 GMT 7 Dec 84

["You Seem To Act as Agca's Defence Counsel, Dr Martella! -- Boyan Traykov's Fourth Letter to Ilario Martella" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA) -- "I shall tell you straight, when I was reading your indictment, I was left with the impression that you act as Agca's defence counsel, Dr Martella!" writes Bulgarian journalist Boyan Traykov in his fourth letter to Rome's investigating magistrate, carried in "RABOTNICHESKO DELO".

As is known, Mr Boyan Traykov wrote a series of letters to the Investigating Magistrate Dr Ilario Martella in order to express his opinion on his indictment accusing and bringing to trial the Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayazov and Zhely Vasilev for complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

On nearly three pages in his fourth letter Mr Boyan Traykov enumerates only part of the lies that Agca was forced to admit, cornered by the facts.

"I enumerate the many lies of Agca, for its seems you are the only person who is not sufficiently impressed by their moral or legal implications, the only person who has failed to discern in them a true and precise indication that all accusations of Agca are wanting in credibility. Your only problem with his lies is how to justify them", writes Mr Boyan Traykov in his letter.

The Bulgarian journalist points out that in his own judgement Agca's lies constitute a very weighty argument against his overall credibility and a positive proof of the innocence of Antonov, Ayazov and Vasilev. Dr Martella's attitude to these lies has the significance of litmus paper which reveals and lays bare the actual stand of the investigating magistrate on the whole case of the papal assassination attempt.

Agca justifies his lies by the sickening repetition of strongly discrediting his declarations, Mr Boyan Traykov notes. One of the phrases is: I have lied in order to lend greater veracity to my testimonies, to make people believe me. The other: I have lied because I could not and cannot produce proofs to substantiate the truth.

"Incredible, but you concede these 'excuses' to Agca and endorse them", writes B. Traykov.

Agca seeks to justify his lies by two other self-discrediting phrases: "How unseemly of me" and "to a person like myself, the approaches to the truth are difficult, to put it mildly".

When his lies are nailed to the counter, Agca pleads: "I'm wrong, of course. You can't expect anybody to be always precise about his own stature, after all."

Mr Boyan Traykov emphasizes: "Now that's the limit, but this time, too, you, Dr Martella, concede these 'excuses' to Agca and endorse them!"

According to B. Traykov, in his indictment Dr Martella resorts to a lot of devious verbal techniques in his fervent diligence to lend a tinge of innocence to Agca's lies and to represent them as being of no consequence to the overall credibility of his testimonies. What with lenience, and what with arrogance, Martella ignores their coming into a glaring clash with the pattern of the attempt, the way Agca describes it and the way he, the magistrate, takes his account at its face value.

According to Martella, Agca's lying was the corollary of a "status of logical necessity," one could "disregard Agca's possible contradicting his own statements", "a not too uncommon 'weakness' in Agca... was that he used to alternate the truths he did tell with references to factually untrue circumstances and persons which, in accordance with his intention and in conformity with his peculiar frame of mind, would have lent greater veracity to his testimonies."

Writes B. Traykov: "It seems that you, Dr Martella, have just failed to realize the role you have lapsed into, and you have used scores of pages in your indictment to 'understand' or minimize, to ignore or justify Agca's lies."

Further on Mr Boyan Traykov gives the following extensive quotation from Dr Martella's indictment: "In the course of the numerous interrogations to which he was subjected, when he thought he was telling the truth, Agca would find himself in a particular psychological predicament, even an impasse, in respect to lending veracity to his testimonies, which in themselves (as he was not in a position to substantiate them by any documents or testimonial evidence) could be only of minor evidential force and as a whole would give rise to hesitations and doubts, their source being an 'interested party' and a person who was everything but straightforward and immaculate. Agca has always perfectly well aware of this cumbersome drawback of his, and that is why, following his own peculiar 'logic' and 'mental disposition' he would sometimes intersperse the procedural reality with false circumstances concerning facts and persons which, in his view, were due to corroborate the truths he had already told, and about which his 'sense' told him he could not be credited, bearing in mind the lack of elements suitable for evidential juxtaposition: These circumstances, when filtered through the investigation, would inevitably prove to be what they were in reality, i.e. lies: dangerous lies, which could bring into question the veracity of the true and the real, which had been told and the verification of which could be achieved in the long run, despite the testimonies of Agca himself and despite all his worst fears."

After this quotation from the indictment Mr Boyan Traykov ends his fourth letter to Dr Ilario Martella with the words: "Don't you think these words of yours sound like a speech for Agca's defence? I shall tell you straight, when I was reading your indictment, I was left with the impression that you act as Agca's defence counsel, Dr Martella!"

Letter V

AU081421 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 8 Dec 84

["Not an Aria but a Duet of Calumny -- Boyan Traykov's Fifth Letter to Dr. Martella" -- BTA headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, December 8 (BTA) -- "Dr. Martella, you take the second part in Agca's song of calumny!" the Bulgarian journalist Boyan Traykov writes in his fifth letter to investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella.

Mr Boyan Traykov comments on some passages of Dr. Martella's indictment which charges the three Bulgarian citizens Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II. Analysing the investigating magistrate's attitude to Sergey Antonov's answers to his questions, Mr. Boyan Traykov stresses that it is an attitude of a clearly pronounced bias and tendenciousness and that there is an "accusatory load" latent in it.

According to Dr. Martella, Antonov has made three "mistakes" during the interrogations. At one of the interrogations Antonov said that he did not own a Fiat 124 and at another he specified that he owned a Lada motor car. In other words at the first interrogation it did not occur to Antonov that Fiat 124 corresponded to that type of his car. Mr Boyan Traykov points out that the latest specification of Antonov's war as pretext for the investigating magistrate to blame him with "trying to withhold the truth".

When asked which languages he spoke apart from Bulgarian, Sergey Antonov answered he spoke Italian, French, a little Russian and also a little English, but, as Dr. Martella writes, "he immediately and spontaneously modified his last-mentioned statement by denying his command of that language" (i.e. -- English). In the indictment this is followed by Dr. Martella's harsh comment -- "the "retraction" of testimonies cannot but seem exceedingly suspicious".

"Is this fair?" Mr. Boyan Traykov asks. "When Agca retracts half of his testimonies, it is in the nature of things, when Antonov retracts no testimony but only rectifies a scarely uttered statement, it is exceedingly suspicious".

Mr. Boyan Traykov writes that Dr. Martella's treatment of the third (and last) instance of Sergey Antonov's "mistakes" is particularly outrageous. Under the impression of the way he and his wife used to spend their evenings, Antonov said that on the day of the assassination attempt his wife was in Rome watching television in his company in the evening. It turned out later on the five days prior to the attack, Rositsa Antonova had left for Bulgaria by car.

"Due to a year-and-a-half span of time between the assassination attempt and the interrogation and due to the fact that his wife had been in Rome in the days immediately preceding the attempt, this circumstance had escapted his memory", Mr. Boyan Traykov writes. "And you, Dr. Martella, who have not only forgiven but also justified Agca's innumerable mistakes and "retractions of testimonies" have the following statement to make on this slip, on this entirely inconsequential mistake: "Antonov's procedural deportment has suffered grave anomalies, completely unaccountable on the planes of the logical and chronological reconstruction of the case, which at the same time indicate a serious confusion and problems in formulating a valid and credible defence strategy".

Dr. Martella also accuses Sergey Antonov that at an interrogation he did not give a quick and ready answer to the question where he had been on the day of the assassination attempt against the pope and that only at another interrogation did he manage to offer an alibi -- in an account which is detailed and accurate in respect to the hours, episodes, meetings and persons. Dr. Martella draws the following conclusion: The results collected on the case are such that make the alibi produced by Antonov absolutely insufficient, as it is in no way capable of damaging the validity of Agca's statements".

"Yours is a double standard, Dr. Martella!" Mr. Boyan Traykov writes. "Themis, the goddess of justice, has one, and you have two pairs of scales. You are losing your sense of measure. Had Antonov produced his alibi right away, you would have come up with the classical formula, 'who could be ready with an accurate alibi, if not the perpetrator anticipating to confront the justiciary? And since Antonov failed to put up an alibi right away, you find this too suspicious".

The Bulgarian journalist points out that Dr. Martella has fallen into an awkward situation. According to Mr. Boyan Traykov, the investigating magistrate is deforming the normal process of human thinking by stating that Antonov can be hardly held credible due to his pronounced deportment of absolute denial.

"When I was reading your indictment my first impression was that you are Agca's defence lawyer, my next, that you take the second part in Agca's song of calumny!" This is the conclusion of the fifth letter of the Bulgarian journalist Boyan Traykov to Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella.

Letter VI

AU091713 Sofia BTA in English 1543 GMT 9 Dec 84

["Martella's Decision: Clear Prejudice and Pretended Impartiality: Boyan Traykov's Sixth Letter to Ilario Martella" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian journalist Boyan Traykov asserts that in his indictment on the investigation into the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, Rome's Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella has shown bias, partiality and gross tendentiousness.

In his sixth letter to Martella carried in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Boyan Traykov writes: "An immense partiality could have been the ill counsel who urged you to overstep the bounds of proper rectitude." [sentence as received]

In this letter the Bulgarian journalist notes that many Italian, French, American and other Western newspapers define Ilario Martella as the epitome of the ideal magistrate.

"With all those panegyrics and mindful of August Bebel's classical formula -- when people praise me I always feel I must be wrong -- I decided that there is something prearranged about this high publicity of your person, making you appear in the best possible light", Mr. Boyan Traykov writes. "Someone who has been closely following your investigation and who is perfectly familiar with your indictment, must have decided that the public should be predisposed to take your objectivity at face value. A lot has been done and is still being done to instill confidence into your image as an investigating magistrate, and yet, your indictment on the investigation into the attempted murder of Pope John Paul II, is but a series of disappointments."

Mr Boyan Traykov analyzes Martella's attitude to the witness and some other sources of information.

The Bulgarian journalist cites an example the testimony of the Bulgarian Blagoeva. Explaining that at her first interrogation she has failed to recall her precise experience on May 13, 1981, Martella writes: "A month later, the lady specified her conduct, supplying details which are in complete agreement with the elements of proof invented and formulated in the Rebibbia Prison." "(The prison in which Antonov was locked up at the time -- B.T.). This fact hardly needs any comment."

Boyan Traykov puts the following questions to Martella: How could Blagoeva have possibly learned of the alibi he has produced in his defence so as deliberately to testify "in complete agreement" with it?

If you admit that despite Antonov's isolation there still has been some furtive way to get in touch with him and make arrangements, then don't you think, Mr Martella, that Agca was the one who needed and was offered such an opportunity much more readily?

It is emphasized in the letter that there are other instances in the indictment where Martella betrays vexation and resentment to testimonies which are "in perfect harmony and synchronization which, needless to say, come to corroborate the cumulative evidence coming from Rebibbia."

"How precisely it is coming from Rebibbia?" asks B. Traykov. "And why do these words of yours betray a shade of vexation, Dr Martella? Is it not a display of your prejudice against the Bulgarian witnesses testifying for Antonov, even your feelings of hostility, which become evident from your phrase on page 1,089: 'all those exonerating witness'. An unbiased investigating magistrate will not take the liberty of such a remark, neither will he deny credibility to witnesses on grounds of 'ideological and political affinity' with Antonov."

According to Boyan Traykov, Martella's attitude towards the witness is prompted by their being suitable or not for his accusatory position. This becomes self-evident from:

- The overriden testimony of the Italian citizen Pietro Parisi, which corroborates Antonov's alibi,

- The dismissed testimony of Sgt. Maurizio Luchetta of the Italian Guardia di Finanza, who was even suspended as a witness,

- The rejected alibi of Todor Ayvazov for May 12, 1981 on grounds of "contradictions" in the testimonies of Italian employees, without the least effort on Martella's part to go through with the elucidation of their accounts for the day. Martella fails to observe that even if these testimonies lacked veracity in some peripheral details, the fact that they were given by uninterested parties does not authorize the judge to dismiss the whole of them or especially that part which is in favour of the defendant Ayvazov.

In his efforts to prove at any rate that Antonov spoke English (which is essential for Martella to answer the still unanswered question about the language in which Agca and Antonov have communicated), Martella has procurred two former Bulgarian nationals. They tell him that all Balkanair employees in Rome have to speak English. This arbitrary opinion, contrary to logic as it is, was upgraded by Martella to a status of conclusive evidence. At the same time there is not the slightest notice in the whole indictment of the testimony for Mr Mat, Rome manager of the Turkish Airlines office, in whose view (according to Italian press reports) Antonov does not know and does not speak English.

Martella's own standard of reliability is applied also to other sources of information. He accepts as fully adequate the imprecise and amateurish report of the Italian Digos police -- on what the Italian television was showing before 19:00 hrs on the day of the attempted papal assassination. But he does call into question the veracity of the Yugoslav militia report about Rositsa Antonova's stay in Yugoslavia on May 8 and 9, 1981 on her way to Bulgaria. Martella questions the report of the militia and has approached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a more reliable confirmation.

Mr Boyan Traykov points out that the examples quoted by no means exhaust all instances in the indictment revealing the sham character of Martella's impartiality.

"It is difficult, indeed, I should say impossible for an investigating magistrate to keep his good name unblemished when, proceeding from a false version on the attempted papal assassination, he has to come up with an indictment at any cost", the Bulgarian journalist writes. He defines as discredit and inadmissible liberties Martella's being carried away by resorting to a back-page notice from the French magazine LE POINT as an official document, thus incriminating President Mitterrand of having helped hush up a truth concerning the attempted murder. And all that in order to take advantage of the testimony of the anticommunist Arnaud de Borchgrave and implicate "a certain Eastern country" in the assassination attempt, Mr Boyan Traykov emphasizes.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CABLE OF THANKS FROM REAGAN

AU052042 Sofia BTA in English 2007 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 5 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has received a telegram of thanks from President Ronald Reagan in response to the message of congratulations he sent him on the occasion of his reelection to this post. The telegram gives a high assessment to Bulgaria's wish to improve Bulgaro-U.S. relations. It expresses the wish for joint work in the forthcoming four years in the name of the successful resolving of the issues which are of common concern to both countries.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES STUDENT RALLY IN SOFIA

AU071931 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Sofia, Dec 7 (BTA) -- To mark December the eighth, the holiday of the Bulgarian students, a traditional meeting was held here of students and lecturers from all the higher educational establishments in the country with the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, spoke at the meeting.

He dwelt on the most topical problems of the economic development of the country, stressing that techno-scientific progress is the main key to a stepped up construction of the material and technical base of the advanced socialist society. Dwelling on the problems of education and science, Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed to the need for all-round integration and efforts to invent modern scientific and technological solutions and to train highly qualified specialists.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a high evaluation to the work of the Dimitrov Komsomol in training the younger generation in Bulgaria to actively participate in the construction of advanced socialism. He dwelt also on the international situation worsened through the fault of imperialism, noting that the united efforts of all the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world are needed to stop the arms race, and to promote disarmament.

REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE THEORETICAL MEETING CONTINUES

Speech by PZPR's Czyrek

AU101523 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Dec 84 p 7

[Report on speech by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 5 December session of the Prague conference of the communist and workers parties devoted to the activities of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM]

[Text] PAP, Prague -- Speaking of the international situation, Jozef Czyrek pointed to the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, which are trying to change the balance of power in the world, to achieve strategic superiority over the socialist countries, and to weaken the entire world anti-imperialist front.

They are responsible for seriously aggravating the situation in the world and for intensifying the danger of a nuclear conflict. The intensification of the crisis phenomena in the capitalist world has caused the domestic forces in many capitalist countries to shift to the right politically. We continue to note the sharpening of these countries' thrust in foreign and domestic policy and the imposition of various restrictions on the working people.

Employing the slogans of the anticommunist crusade, Reagan's ultraconservative administration has decided that the top task of U.S. policy is to combat the socialist states and all the forces of progress in the world. He has launched attempts to impose this line on U.S. allies and to deal with other countries from a position of strength. Accelerated promotion of a new stage of armaments, including space armaments, direct aggression against sovereign states, political and economic blackmail, increasingly aggressive propaganda and, as our country also knows, ideological subversion centers, are serving these aims.

The activities of imperialism that help increase the threat to peace in Europe are giving rise to special concern. The deployment in Western Europe of offensive U.S. medium-range missiles poses a danger to the security of the socialist countries. The attempts of some circles in the West, especially in the FRG, the United States, and France, to question the Yalta and Potsdam treaties, which are the foundations of the peaceful postwar order in Europe, also continue to increase tension. In the situation in which right-wing and conservative tendencies continue to gain strength in the West, the revanchist-revisionist all-German forces and tendencies, which question the present territorial-political order in Europe, have been activated and consolidated, this time within the FRG Government. Undermining the inviolability of the postwar European borders is a dangerous threat to peace which must be rejected with utmost resolution. The recent decision of the West European Union that did away with the restrictions on the production of strategic missiles and long-range planes by the FRG is also bound to give rise to concern.

The imperialist policy of confrontation and militarism is being resolutely opposed by the activities in defense of peace on the part of the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement, which regard this historic task as an important part of the general class struggle against imperialism and for social progress and national freedom.

The resolute and consistent peace policy followed by the USSR and the entire socialist community is the main factor in preventing the danger of nuclear war. The socialist countries stress decisively that the way to peace is not force and the arms race, but the way of dialogue, detente, disarmament, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

CPSU General Secretary K. Chernenko has often stressed the USSR's interest in negotiations that could produce an accord ensuring equal security for all nations. That is why the fact that the USSR and the United States have agreed to resume their dialogue to reach agreement on talks on nuclear and space armaments is an important event. We think that the USSR's peace initiatives and consistent efforts to check the arms race with the help of the socialist countries and all the realistic and progressive forces in the world will force imperialism to respect world security.

Considering the present U.S. stand, this task will certainly be very difficult and complicated.

In this situation, J. Czyrek continued, it is all the more necessary -- this is the view of our party -- to maintain and even boost the militancy of the socialist countries and the entire international communist movement in order to induce the United States and NATO to again respect peaceful coexistence. This calls for further tightening our cooperation with all the peace forces in the world -- with the nonaligned countries, the peace and antiwar movements, and all realistic forces in the West. Promoting dialogue and contacts with the socialist and social democratic parties in this regard is an important activity.

Next May we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over the most reactionary forces ever -- Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. This victory is of historic worldwide importance, because it shows that since it was possible to mount a broad anti-Hitlerite coalition of countries with different sociopolitical systems during World War II, it should also be possible to mount a broad peaceful coalition of various circles, forces, and people of different political, ideological, or religious views in the face of the horrible threat posed by a nuclear catastrophe to life on earth.

Mindful of its enormous losses during the last war, Poland has for years been active in favor of peace, security, and disarmament. Next May, on the 40th anniversary of victory, we plan to hold in Warsaw the Second World Congress of Intellectuals to promote among scientific and creative communities dialogue and cooperation for peace.

The socialist countries continue to play a decisive role in the historic competition between socialism and capitalism. Their strength and cohesion are of decisive importance for settling the most important problems of mankind, peace, national freedom, and social progress. That is why the concepts of the U.S. anticommunist crusades attach increasing importance to a selective approach to the individual socialist countries so that their unity and fraternal ties with the USSR can be undermined.

The June summit session of CEMA countries in Moscow was an important step in rallying the efforts of our community. The implementation of this important session's decisions will greatly contribute to developing socialist integration, accelerating the development of the socialist countries, and strengthening their economic and political security.

Our party attaches fundamental importance to further strengthening the community of the socialist countries. Learning from our most recent history, the ninth party congress decided that our priority task was to rebuild Poland's position as an unshakable member of the socialist community and to comprehensively develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. The progress that we have been able to make in overcoming our crisis has been made possible to a decisive extent by the USSR's invaluable internationalist assistance and by the developing cooperation with all the socialist countries. The decisions made during Wojciech Jaruzelski's historic visit to the USSR last May and his recent friendly meetings with Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker can serve as examples of a new approach to cooperation with our friends and allies.

Describing the present stage of the development of the international communist and workers movement, J. Czyrek said: An analysis of historical experience proves that only internationalist solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, unity on basic issues despite the plurality of approaches to various issues, and close cooperation among equal and independent parties help strengthen our forces and effectively oppose the worldwide strategy of imperialism. In line with these principles the PZPR is for developing various forms of cooperation among the fraternal communist and workers parties and for organizing multilateral meetings and exchanges of views on the main issues of the present times, especially the defense of peace and the struggle against imperialism. Our party has come out in favor of convening a new international conference of the communist and workers parties devoted to the struggle for peace, international security, and disarmament.

Discussing PZPR activities, J. Czyrek pointed out that, following the line of socialist renewal, agreement, and struggle, the party continues to strengthen its leading role in the process of socialist construction and to regain the support and confidence of the workers class and of other strata of the working people. The consolidation of the socialist state, the further development of socialist democracy, and the strengthening of the rule of law and social discipline are an important line of PZPR activities. The country's economic situation is gradually improving. We continue to implement our economic reform. However, there is no doubt that we could have achieved more rapid progress but for the negative effects of the illegal sanctions, which have cost the Polish economy billions and billions of dollars and which the Western countries continue to uphold on U.S. inspiration.

Supported by its allies, the international communist movement, and other progressive forces, Poland continues to effectively defy the political isolation in relations with capitalist countries imposed on us by the United States. Increasingly more and more governments and political forces are beginning to see the futility of the policy of sanctions vis-a-vis Poland. The realistic forces in the West realize that Poland's militant share in solving European problems is necessary. However, the forces of confrontation have still not given up the attempts to treat Poland as a means to an end. Supported by our friends, we will strengthen our country's international position. We have not succumbed and will not succumb to any imperialist pressure, J. Czyrek said.

In conclusion he stressed that the PZPR Central Committee highly evaluates the performance of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM and the work of its editorial board. The experience gathered by the periodical in the past 25 years shows that it has become an important element of political and ideological life and of strengthening the unity of the communist movement. The periodical has created a platform for fruitful exchanges of views among the fraternal parties and continues to make an extremely valuable contribution to propagation of the idea of socialism and to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

Chief Editor Interviewed

LD082332 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0710 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with WORLD MARXIST REVIEW chief editor Yuriy Sklyarov; date and place not specified -- recorded in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade chief editor, in what way will the conclusions of the international conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties on the activity of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal contribute to the work of the journal?

[Answer] The conference has been an important event in the life of the international communist movement. It has facilitated examination and planning concerning the broadly fundamental work of our monthly theoretical and information journal. Representatives of the fraternal parties expressed appreciation for the important role of the journal in the struggle for peace and against the aggressive policy of imperialism, the American one in particular, which of late has aggravated international tension to an unprecedented degree. The conference also examined the work of the journal, the quality of its materials, and their importance for the activity of the fraternal parties. Naturally. many wishes, suggestions, and appreciations of our work were voiced, and this, of course, enables us to more accurately direct the work of the editorial collective in accordance with the recommendations submitted by communist and workers' parties.

[Question] What are the plans of the editorial council with regard to the future content of the journal?

[Answer] We anticipate that the subject of the struggle for peace, exposing the aggressive plans of imperialism, and the aggravation of the international situation will occupy a prime position on the pages of the journal in the future. This is a subject which is highly topical, and the fraternal parties have given the journal the task of discussing this subject persistently. The questions of the development of socialism, too, are of great significance -- experiences of the socialist countries, their closer economic, political, and foreign-political cooperation, and experiences from socialist economic integration. These experiences are very valuable not only for the socialist countries themselves but especially for the communist and workers' parties, which are educating working people on howto be loyal to the ideas of socialism, and which are a broad platform for socialist propaganda among the working masses, proceeding from the experiences of building socialism in our countries.

As always, an important place on the pages of the journal will belong to articles on the activity of the communist and workers' parties in countries which are waging national liberation struggles, about their participation in the struggle for the establishment of truly independent states and about their development along a path free from imperialist interference. Naturally, we will also endeavor to devote even greater attention to those countries which have already chosen the socialist path. And naturally, an indispensable place in the journal will belong to the everyday life of the parties, their organizational and ideological work, and to everything that is closely connected with the life of communists -- how they win authority among the masses and how they are uniting the broadest strata of the working people in the struggle for our ideas, the ideas of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism.

Participating Parties Listed

AU101334 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Dec 84 pp 1,2

["Conclusion of the International Conference on the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; Information Report on the Conference Results"]

[Text] A conference of the representatives of communists and workers parties on the activity of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM was held on 4-6 December 1984 in Prague. It was attended by delegations of 91 parties: the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; The Socialist Vanguard Party of Algeria; the MPLA-LABOR Party (Angola); the Communist Party of Argentina; the Socialist Party of Australia (SPA); the Bahrain National Liberation Front; the Communist Party of Bangladesh; the Belgian Communist Party; the Benin People's Revolutionary Party; the Communist Party of Bolivia; the Communist Party of Brazil; the BCP; the CPCZ; the Communist Party of Denmark; the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic; the Egyptian Communist Party; the Communist

Party of Ecuador; the Workers Party of Ethiopia; the Communist Party of the Philippines; the Finnish Communist Party; the Communist Party of Guadaloupe; the Guatemalan Party of Labor; the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; the Unified Party of Haitian Communists; the Honduran Communist Party; the Communist Party of Chile; the Communist Party of India; the Indonesian Communist Party; the Iraqi Communist Party; the People's Party of Iran; the Communist Party of Ireland; the PCI; the Communist Party of Israel; the Workers' Party of Jamaica; the Japan Communist Party; the Yemen Socialist Party; the South African Communist Party; the Communist Party of Jordan; the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party; the Communist Party of Canada; the Communist Party of Colombia; the Congolese Labor Party; the Korean Workers' Party; the Popular Vanguard Party (Costa Rica); the Communist Party of Cuba; the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus -- AKEL; the Lebanese Communist Party; the Communist Party of Luxembourg; The Madagascar Independence Congress Party; the MSZMP; the Communist Party of Malta; the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco; the Martinique Communist Party; the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; the SED; the German Communist Party; the Communist Party of Nepal; the Norwegian Communist Party; the New Zealand Party of Socialist Unity; the Communist Party of Pakistan; the Palestine Communist Party; the Panamanian People's Party; the Paraguayan Communist Party; the Peruvian Communist Party; the PZPR; the Portuguese Communist Party; the Communist Party of Austria; the Communist Party of Greece; the Communist Party of El Salvador; the Communist Party of San Marino; the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia; the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal; the CPSU; the U.S. Communist Party; the Communist Party of Sri Lanka; the Sudanese Communist Party; the Syrian Communist Party; the Communist Party of Spain; the Left Party of Communists of Sweden; the Swiss Labor Party; the Communist Party of Tunisia; the Turkish Communist Party; the Communist Party of Uruguay; the Communist Party of Great Britain; the Communist Party of Venezuela; the Vietnamese Communist Party; the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; and also two other parties, the names of which are omitted at their own request. The editorial collegium and editorial board submitted a report for discussion on the periodical's activity in the period from November 1981 to November 1984.

The participants in the conference evaluated the periodical's activity and submitted specific suggestions and proposals in the interests of further improving their collective publication. They devoted particular attention to the issues of consolidating peace and the peoples' security; to the fight against imperialism's aggressive policy; and to shedding light on the comprehensive experience acquired in the Communists' fight.

The representatives of the fraternal parties recommended that the editorial collegium and editorial board take into account the wishes expressed in order that the international collective of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM would lastingly work in the spirit of equal rights, cooperation, and respect for the interests of every party and so that it would contribute to spreading and asserting the ideals of peace, democracy, national liberation, and socialism and to consolidating the cohesion and solidarity of all progressive forces.

The conference took place in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

WARSAW PACT REACTION TO BRUSSELS NATO MEETING

LD082133 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently Europe's attention has been focused on three cities.

Although these three cities begin with the same letter -- Berlin, Budapest, and Brussels -- the nature of the deliberations held in them contrast sharply. In Brussels a meeting of the defense ministers of the so-called European NATO group took place. They agreed that deployment of both the Pershing II and cruise missiles will continue regardless of objections raised by Greece and Denmark, regardless of the fact that the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers are to meet in January. Following this meeting a session of the NATO Committee for Military Planning was also held in Brussels. Under pressure from the Pentagon chief, it adopted a decision by which the West European countries will spend nearly $8 billion on modernizing their military means and equipment to serve as American Army reinforcements in case of war. New initiatives resulting from this meeting include overall improvement of the conventional offensive weapon systems, which in terms of their destructive force come close to nuclear weapons.

In the face of such an ice cold wind blowing from the Atlantic, the Warsaw Pact countries cannot remain idle. This is why the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee discussed very important questions connected with the special responsibility of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces to maintain peace and counter all attempts by imperialism to gain military superiority. From the Berlin session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact came an important appeal to the West to engage in a serious and equal dialogue to halt the feverish arms buildup, especially in the nuclear sphere. Its participants highly appreciated the Soviet Government's proposal addressed to the United States Government to open talks on a whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons with the proviso, as the Berlin communique says, that from the very outset the objectives and tasks of these talks be made absolutely clear and that the talks be oriented toward strengthening strategic stability, preventing the militarization of outer space, reducing the level of nuclear confrontation both in Europe and the world at large by limiting nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium-range -- and totally eliminating all nuclear weapons.

CTK OUTLINES CSSR-USSR ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS

AU061317 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A protocol summing up the results of the 25th session of the Intergovernmental CSSR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was signed in the Hrzan Palace in Prague yesterday evening following the session's conclusion. On the basis of the resolution of the CEMA member-states' economic summit, main attention at the session of the commission was aimed at working out questions of cooperation in the forthcoming quinquennium and the long-term.

The document was signed by the two delegation heads -- CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It specifies the tasks in further expanding and deepening mutually advantageous cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the economic sphere and in research and development. These tasks stem from the conclusions of the talks between CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, held in Moscow this July.

They focus on a deeper introduction of specialization and production sharing and on additional new, specific, and effective forms of cooperation. Of crucial importance for our national economy are cooperation in nuclear engineering and deliveries of natural gas and crude oil. Cooperation will also develop in engineering, ferrous metallurgy, and the chemical and paper industries.

Questions concerning the fulfillment of mutual commitments were assessed as well. These pertain to the deliveries of goods, construction and reconstruction of industrial plants and other facilities in the CSSR with the USSR's technical participation.

These also pertain to the modernization of light and food industry plants in the USSR in cooperation with Czechoslovak enterprises, implementation of measures for securing the transport of exported and imported merchandise, and other projects.

The course and the deadlines of the preparation of the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR up to the Year 2000 were discussed and the results of work on coordinating the two countries' national economic plans and plans of cooperation in research and development for the years 1986-90 were approved. The development of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union will find its expression in the growing mutual exchange of goods, which will be favorably reflected in meeting the needs of the population of the CSSR and the USSR in the forthcoming period.

The representatives of the two countries also signed an agreement on setting up a joint Czechoslovak-Soviet laboratory for coloring substances and an agreement between the governments of the CSSR and the USSR on specialization and cooperation in the production of individual types of chemical additives and synthetic rubber used in the production of tires and technical rubber.

The signing of the document was attended by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; members of the federal government; and other officials. Viktor Lomakin and Miroslav Zavadil, the two countries' ambassadors, were also present.

ALBANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

AU031418 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 84 p 6

[Kveta Benesova article: "The Holiday of the Albanian People; 40 Years Ago the Country Was Liberated From the Fascist Invaders"]

[Text] On 29 November the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will celebrate what will already be the 40th anniversary of one of the most significant chapters of their country's modern history -- their liberation from fascist invaders and the renewal of national independence. On that day in 1944, the units of the Albanian People's Liberation Army expelled the last fascist troops with their domestic lackeys from their last stronghold in northern Albania -- the city of Shkoder -- and the people assumed political control of the country.

The Albanian patriots' selfless national liberation struggle lasted more than 5 years. From the very first days of fascist Italy's aggression against Albania -- on 7 April 1939 -- which threatened the very existence of the Albanian people, partisan units began to be formed in the mountains, and underground resistance groups began to be organized in the cities and rural areas. The expanding front of the battle against the Italian and German fascists, who occupied the country in 1943, was organized and directed by the Communist Party of Albania (now the Albanian Workers Party) after its foundation in November 1941. In its political program at the time the party stressed the Soviet Union's decisive role in the liberation fight against fascism. The USSR's entry into the war, and the subsequent victories on the Volga and near Kursk, emphatically activated the antifascist movement in Albania, too. ZERI I POPULLIT, the central press organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Albania, wrote in September 1943: "Fascism broke its neck on the Soviet front; that is where Hitler's army was crushed. By its heroic fighting and its magnificent victories, the Red Army is bringing freedom to the enslaved peoples of Europe." And it was its victorious offensive in the Balkans in 1944 that established the decisive prerequisites for culmination of the national liberation battle in Albania and for installation of the working people's government.

The Albanian people began building their new life and realizing the basic socioeconomic transformations under immensely difficult conditions. The legacy of the prewar, bourgeois feudal regime was a state which was one of the most backward in Europe: its industry was almost nonexistent; illiteracy was almost 90 percent; and, on top of that, the fascist occupation had cost Albania two thirds of its cities and villages (destroyed) and 28,000 human lives.

The deep changes that have been achieved during the postwar years in spite of all this -- such as the land reform and the reorganization of rural areas connected with it; the nationalization of industrial enterprises, banks, and trade; and the gradual industrialization of the country -- were made possible, above all, by fraternal comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They helped Albania build its textile and other processing plants, cement works, and metalworking enterprises. They also helped Albania begin extracting raw minerals, one of its greatest resources, which also include crude oil, and train its cadres. For instance, in 1957 the Soviet Union presented the Albanian people with all the industrial enterprises which had been built with Soviet participation and remitted to Albania all the installments of previously granted credits. During the years of extensive cooperation with the socialist countries -- carried out on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage and respect -- the foundations of socialism were created in the country. In a historically brief period Albania changed from being a backward agricultural country into an agricultural-industrial state in which great progress had been achieved also in developing culture, science, education, medical care, and the population's living standards.

However, from the beginning of the sixties this fruitful cooperation was disrupted, and not through the fault of the socialist countries. Deplorably, Albania continues to be isolated from its former friends, although on the part of Albania's friends there was, and is, no lack of desire to normalize relations.

The Czechoslovak-Albanian contacts go back to 1922. Our mutual relations developed successfully, to the benefit of both sides, particularly during the postwar period. Even after they were curtailed in the political sphere, Czechoslovakia remained Albania's important trade partner. We export to Albania mostly machinery and equipment, means of transport, and rolled material; we import mainly nonferrous metals, agricultural produce, consumer goods, and asphalt. The long-trade agreement on trade in 1981-85 is currently being realized. In 1980 bilateral trade amounted to Kcs 665.7 million.

Time and again the Czechoslovak side has expressed its willingness to establish conditions not only for expanding trade, but also for normalizing Czechoslovak-Albanian relations in other spheres, on the basis of mutual equal rights and advantages. This would undoubtedly benefit both the peoples of the two countries and the cause of socialism and peace.

AUSTRIAN TV PROGRAM ON BRATISLAVA CRITICIZED

AU051238 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Dec 84 p 2

[Ladislav Peciar commentary in the "Note" colum: "Bratislava From the Viewpoint of the Two-Headed Eagle"]

[Text] Contemporary anticommunism has various forms -- from primitive ones to concealed, refined forms. The Austrian variety of anticommunism, concealed behind the shield of the two-headed Habsburg eagle, is flying very successfully in the flock. The eastern bureau of Austrian radio and television (ORF), recently treated its viewers in our neighboring country to yet another "Eastern Report," this time about Bratislava.

In some things the gentlemen of the ORF are fanatically consistent: They wish to view the contemporary world from the viewpoint of the former monarchy. Like people possessed, they are looking for the two-headed eagle everywhere -- recently it was in Venice (in the program "When Venice was Austrian") and the latest venture was in Bratislava.

"Bratislava Was at One Time Pressburg" was the title of Erich Macho's program. The introductory words were spoken by Paul Lendvai himself, this leading expert of the ORF on communism. Before becoming an emigre, he used to thunder not only against the two-headed eagle, but also against quite a few things that he vehemently glorifies today.

The very name of the program predetermined its point of view: At one time the world was all flowers and sunshine; there was also an emperor, but now there is none. Former inhabitants of Bratislava today living in Austria were given an opportunity to speak. They reminisced quite nicely. From one of them we heard that today Britislava is large, but not more beautiful. With a serious face, Professor Rudolf Plaschka claimed that the Slovak element appeared in the city only in the 19th century. Today, rather in contravention to tradition, Bratislava has quite a few of those Slovaks. In this context it is truly difficult to view it as a coincidence that Erich Macho failed to get into his camera shots the foundations of the Greater Moravian basilica [of the early Slav Empire, AD 863] and of other buildings in the immediate vincinity of the castle, which was witness to the coronation of the Austrian emperors as Hungarian kings and to which he therefore devoted so much attention. Obviously, none of the former inhabitants of Bratislava mentioned Franz Karmasin and the other "Carpathian Germans." And why should they? According to the gentlemen of the ORF, the city's German inhabitants used to be employed in the economy and obviously were not interested in politics. The Slovak National Uprising? The two-headed eagle flies so high that it did not notice it even with its four eyes. Why should the Austrian viewer be told anything about it? Mr Lendvai and his melody boys [English words used] protect the viewer very well against "communist propaganda."

As with U.S. Vice President Bush in his speech in Vienna some time ago, Paul Lendvai, too, considers Austria's neighbors to be either "good" or "bad". Naturally, the bad neighbor is Czechoslovakia. Austria is, understandably, always a good neighbor -- although, for instance, many people in Italy might not think so. In any case, Mr Lendvai is Mr Bush's diligent pupil.

What is the reason for lies like the one that a large number of graduates from Slovak university-level schools can find no employment corresponding to their qualifications? At this very time the Austrian parliament is debating youth unemployment in Austria, and many unemployed Austrian youth are graduates of university-level schools. The deputies call this phenomenon a national problem that can be resolved only with difficulty.

The program contained more than enough of such lies. For instance, Mr. Macho claimed that people were afraid to talk to him because doing so was dangerous. He forgot to explain, however, why a well-known female graphic artist, pupil of the prominent Austrian artist Oskar Kokoschka, was able to fearlessly criticize in the program certain problems connected with construction in Bratislava. Later he was able to ask her whether she was being persecuted by anyone for this. After all, it was Mr Macho who some time ago interrogated people in front of the Blue Church in Bratislava. However, he sould not wonder at the fact that many people in our country know who Mr Lendvai and his melody boys are and that they do not wish to converse with them. Everywhere people avoid notorious slanderers.

One thing is certain: sooner or later the people in Austria will recognize that they are being lied to and also whom these lies serve.

And another thing: the Lendvai people have totally forgotten the Slovaks' position under the monarchy, under the wings of the two-headed eagle. Why should one talk about this? Surely nobody doubts that they used to be good servants, maids, workers, bailiffs, coachmen, and so forth! Hundreds of thousands of them "freely" left the country to seek employment in the world. What a time that was! Or, as Svejk [literary figure] would say, that depends. Why, in fact, did that splendid world fall through the trap-door of history? This, too, the gentlemen of the ORF can answer: Because in January 1919 the Czechs occupied Bratislava.

From the viewpoint of the Roman mother-eagle, Vienna was once Vindobona. Svejk's opinion of the monarchy and of its rulers is well known.

RCP'S ION STOIAN RECEIVED BY HUSAK IN PRAGUE

AU071331 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/12/1984 -- The general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the president of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, received in Prague the chief delegates that participated in the assessment of the activity carried out by the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. On behalf of the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, Gustav Husak was conveyed a friendly message as well as the best wishes of good health and success in his activity serving the interests and the welfare of the friendly Czechoslovak peoples.

In his turn, Gustav Husak conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm friendly message as well as his wishes of good health, happiness and success in the activity carried out at the helm of the RCP and Romanian State for Socialist Romania's multilateral development. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Gustav Husak by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who attended the meeting venued by the Czechoslovak capital.

1985 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY OUTLINED

AU071854 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Dec 84 p 2

[Summary] In Prague on 4 December, the CSSR and Hungarian deputy ministers of foreign trade, Alois Hloch and Janos Vas, signed a CSSR-Hungarian protocol on trade and payments in 1985. The protocol estimates the volume of goods exchange to reach R1,536 million. CSSR export to Hungary will be worth R728 million and imports from Hungary worth $808 million. Compared with 1984, the trade volume is to increase 7.3 percent.

The CSSR exports to Hungary will include machine tools; Liaz, Tatra, and Avia trucks; Skoda passenger cars; motorcycles; mopeds; metallurgical and power engineering equipment; machinery for light industry; construction machines such as hydraulic excavators, vibrators, and concrete mixers; various types of hoisting machinery, including subway escalators; agricultural machinery; coke; coking coal; various products of the chemical industry; magnesite; tires; various products of the foodstuff industry; and consumer goods.

The CSSR imports from Hungary will include machine tools; machinery for the foodstuff industry; sewage water-treatment plants; large-volume water tanks; machinery for large-scale kitchens; low-voltage current technology products; wire telecommunications; measuring and regulatory technology products; agricultural machinery; bauxite; aluminium products; tires; cast iron bath tubs; industrial fittings for households; wheat and corn; products of the foodstuff industry; fresh fruit and vegetables; cosmetics; ready-made wear; black-and-white television sets; "and so forth."

USSR'S ANTONOV ARRIVES IN BERLIN, MET BY SCHUERER

LD101111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0849 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) -- A Soviet governmental delegation arrived in Berlin today to take part in the 35th meeting of the joint GDR-USSR governmental commission for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. It is led by Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The guests were warmly welcomed on arrival at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers as well as by other members of the Council of Ministers. Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR was also present.

Meets Honecker

LD102117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received today Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Berlin as head of the Soviet governmental delegation to the 35th meeting of the GDR-USSR joint government commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Aleksey Antonov conveyed fraternal greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which were warmly reciprocated.

Erich Honecker congratulated Aleksey Antonov on his appointment as the new chairman of the Soviet side of the GDR-USSR joint government commission. He wished him all the best in his responsible position and much success for the benefit of close, fraternal cooperation.

There was an extensive exchange of views on ways and directions of the further deepening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation relations between the GDR and the USSR. It focused on tasks for the implementation of the decisions of the economic consultations of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level and the basic agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko this June.

Erich Honecker noted that fundamental importance attaches to the strong expansion of scientific, technical, and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The signing of the long-term program of cooperation to the year 2,000 is an historic step designed to integrate the economies of our two countries even closer with one another.

The consistent implementation of the course of intensification and the increasing of economic efficiency by means of accelerated scientific-technical progress should stand in the foreground here, and this is fully in the spirit of the ninth SED Central Committee meeting. This also fully corresponds with the decisions of the economic consultations of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level.

Erich Honecker said that the level already reached and the results of the coordination of the economic plans between the GDR and the USSR for the period 1986-90 are to be highly assessed. The stable, long-term exports to the Soviet Union and the safeguarding of future supplies of raw materials, energy sources, and important equipment represent a basic condition for making use of the GDR's internal sources of economic growth.

Aleksey Antonov stressed that for its part the USSR will do its utmost to accomplish purposefully the tasks and measures agreed in the long-term program. For this the joint governmental commission will set out specific measures, including the signing of further government and ministerial agreements in economically crucial spheres. Thus the stability and long-term nature of division of labor, specialization, and cooperation will be established for the dynamic further development of mutual trade up to 1990 also.

Erich Honecker praised the constructive work of the joint governmental commission, saying he is convinced that the commission will continue to direct its activities toward opening new ways and possibilities for ever close links between the capabilities of the two countries.

The two sides considered that the outstanding activities of the working people of the two countries in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from fascism are of great importance for the fulfillment of the plans and of the reciprocal commitments. This anniversary will be a particular occasion for reaffirming and deepening the fraternal solidarity of the SED and the CPSU and of our states and peoples.

Of great importance is the further comprehensive development of economic relations, which will also make an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community.

Taking part in the talks, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete agreement in all questions, were: Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and the ambassadors of the USSR and the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov and Egon Winkelmann.

Cooperation Talks Open

LD101222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1035 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) -- The 35th meeting of the joint governmental commission for economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR began on Monday in Berlin. The GDR delegation is led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; the USSR delegation is led by Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The governmental commission proceeds in its work from the agreements from June of this year between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as from the resolutions of the economic summit consultations of the CEMA member-countries.

The main theme of the several days of consultations relates to further measures for implementing the long-term program of developing cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 between the GDR and the USSR and for coordinating the economic plans of both countries for the period 1986 to 1990.

Much attention at the 35th meeting is taken up by the further deepening of cooperation in such economically significant areas as electrical engineering and electronics, engineering and vehicle construction, shipbuilding, and the chemical and consumer goods industries.

GDR AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS KILLED IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD071242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- Seven GDR citizens were treacherously murdered on Thursday 6 December in the People's Republic of Mozambique in a brutal attack by counterrevolutionary gangs. Two other GDR citizens were injured. The GDR agricultural experts were on their way to work at the Unango state farm (Njassa Province). In putting their internationalist convictions into practice, they were expressing solidarity and support for the People's Republic of Mozambique in the development of agricultural production and overcoming hunger. Their work at the Unango state farm was highly respected by the population and praised by the state and party leadership of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

On behalf of the citizens of the GDR, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR express their deep abhorrence and indignation over this cowardly attack by counterrevolutionary forces. They extend their deeply-felt sympathy to the families of the victims. The victims' families have been notified and will receive all the necessary support from the relevant state bodies.

The GDR Government is in constant contact with the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique over measures for the further protection of GDR citizens working in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Frelimo Condolences Reported

LD102012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin 10 Dec (ADN) -- A personal message of condolences from the President of the Frelimo Party of Mozambique, Samora Machel, to the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, was handed over on Monday in Berlin. The message was conveyed by the member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Agusto Macamo, secretary-general of the Mozambique Workers' Organization, during a talk with GDR Agricultural Minister Bruno Leitz and the secretary of the FDGB National Executive, Frank Bochow.

The message praises the untiring and selfless work of the murdered GDR citizens, who were giving internationalist support in Mozambique in the development of agriculture. Their work was an expression of the fighting solidarity which links the people of Mozambique and the GDR. The people of Mozambique will always hold the valued deceased in honor.

The Mozambican politician also conveyed to the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR as well as to the relatives of the GDR citizens murdered in Mozambique during a brutal attack by counterrevolutionary bands, the deep-felt sympathy of the party and state leadership of Mozambique.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING VIEWED

AU071459 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 6 Dec 84 p 4

[Commentary by Christa Schaffmann: "A Clear Concept for Our Peace Policy"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's recent far-reaching proposals to improve the international situation have been on the table only for a few days. Now the entire community of states has once again, through the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, given a statement on the main question of the present, the preservation of peace, and has made clear that the allied socialist countries are doing everything to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno.

The foreign ministers meeting in Berlin demonstrated by its atmosphere of cooperation and complete mutual understanding how much the Soviet initiative is in line with the joint concern and is supported by all. The participants unanimously reaffirmed the firm determination to never allow a destruction of the military-strategic balance. This balance was achieved by effort and sacrifices; its preservation has given us the longest ever period of peace in Europe. A renunciation of this equilibrium is not up for discussion at any negotiations, neither between the USSR and the United States in Geneva at the beginning of January nor in Vienna nor Stockholm.

If Western commentators say that the foreign ministers meeting has not brought anything new, meaning by new the acceptance of NATO military superiority, they are right, and also in the future they will wait in vain for such news. But many people who share with us the concern for peace have welcomed with satisfaction the continuity in the peace policy being expressed in the communique and will stress the sentence: "As long as it is not too late everything must be done to lessen the military confrontation and to bring international relations back onto the paths of detente and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation of states." That this cannot be accomplished by calling into question the existing borders between the European states, their sociopolitical order and other political-territorial realities that developed after World War II, goes without saying. Instead of encouraging revanchism, a policy of realism and businesslike cooperation and a readiness by the other side to hold a serious and equal dialogue are necessary. The communique states that negotiations are necessary in which both sides are aware of their high responsibility and strive for positive results. The Warsaw Pact states are ready for that.

Once again the foreign ministers have renewed the proposals and negotiation offers of the socialist countries to free Europe of nuclear arms, conclude an agreement on the complete and universal ban on nuclear arms tests, prevent the militarization of space and quantitatively and qualitatively freeze nuclear armaments. The list of their reasonable ideas that call for a reply is long. The list has grown to such an extent because due to the confrontation course of the other side, new dangers have constantly appeared on the world political horizon and on none of these points were solutions agreed upon that are in line with the vital interests of the peoples. Here a change must be brought about. The foreign ministers stressed in Berlin that this possibility exists.

STOPH MEETS SFRY GUEST; WORLD ISSUES DISCUSSED

LD061808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Berlin today reaffirmed the GDR's efforts to maintain peace, prevent war and achieve disarmament and detente.

During a friendly talk with the president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Dragoljub Stavrev, Willi Stoph stressed the need to halt the confrontation and arms build-up policy that is being pursued by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and to bring about a change for the better in the world political situation. The recent Soviet initiative for new negotiations with the United States on the whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons is particularly important.

Taking as their starting point the agreements between the party and state leaders of the GDR and Yugoslavia, the two men discussed the further shaping of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. They stressed that constructive work for the implementation of the high targets set in the 1985 annual protocol was an important condition for the further dynamic development of economic relations.

Willi Stoph briefed the Yugoslav guest on the multifaceted initiatives undertaken by the working people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress for the overall strengthening of the GDR. Dragoljub Stavrev spoke about the successes in implementing the measures introduced by the LCY and the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia for the further achievement of economic stabilization in the country.

During his visit to the GDR, Dragoljub Stavrev had many meetings at which he was able to acquaint himself with the achievements of the GDR. At his meeting with the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the joint economic committee, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, topical and future questions of economic cooperation between the two friendly countries were discussed.

SED'S HERRMANN ON INCREASED THREAT TO PEACE

LD071757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR is prepared to cooperate with all states and all those forces that support peaceful and productive relations between the states and peoples. This was stated by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in his speech at the meeting of the Council of the National Front.

There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders.

Joachim Herrmann added: "Forty years after the end of World War II and the liberation of the peoples from fascism, peace is once again under extreme threat. With their striving for military superiority and world domination, their nuclear arms escalation, their policy of confrontation, the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are pursuing a policy on the brink of a nuclear inferno."

"The socialist states have warned mankind of this disastrous development and have submitted many constructive proposals to safeguard peace. They have made it unmistakably clear that they will never permit a change in the military-strategic balance. They support maintaining it at ever lower levels, because this is a basic requirement for the preservation of peace in our time. The agenda includes arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security," Joachim Herrmann said.

GDR citizens support the far-reaching proposals submitted by Konstantin Chernenko on behalf of the Soviet Union in particular for nuclear disarmament. "Together with many millions of people throughout the world we welcome the agreement by the Soviet Union and the United States to start fresh negotiations with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the whole complex of questions affecting nuclear and space weapons. The forthcoming talks in this connection by Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, in Geneva at the start of January will offer the United States the opportunity to prove through deeds its readiness for real negotiations."

In the future too the GDR will make its active contribution by the side of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states to realizing the peace policy of the socialist community of states and bringing about a change for the better in international relations. In accordance with the vital interests of all peoples, what matters is to conduct a political dialogue with all realistic forces ready for understanding and to create a worldwide coalition of reason against the misanthropic policy of arms escalation and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

"This will also put in their place those whose ideas call into question the existing borders between the European states, their sociopolitical order and other political and territorial realities that took place following World War II."

This meeting marks the start of new, great activities by the socialist mass movement, Joachim Herrmann said. Since the convening of the 11th SED Congress not a day passes without workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, teachers and creative artists, citizens of all classes and strata announcing new initiatives to strengthen the socialist fatherland.

The preparation of this party congress deeply concerns the people because it concerns their state and their future. "As a result of their deeds, our socialist GDR became a state which has great respect in the world as a stronghold of peace in the center of Europe, and became a German socialist state which guarantees its citizens social justice and social security and every possibility to develop their own creativity. Since it is worthwhile giving their state of their best, citizens intensify their efforts to create the preconditions, through good work each day, for further progress on our proven path. They do so in the certainty that the foremost principle of the SED remains to do everything for the welfare of the people, for the happiness of mankind."

Joachim Herrmann said it is good to know that all the parties and mass organizations working together in the GDR National Front regard the forthcoming phase as a new test of joint active work in the service of the people. The economic plan endorsed by the People's Chamber following thorough discussion is now the working program of all the people in 1985. With its realization, based on high economic growth, the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy will be continued and a good starting point for the next 5-year plan will be established.

A special milestone on the path to the 11th Congress will be the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the German people from Hitler barbarism. "Never will we forget the glorious deeds of the Soviet Union and its Red Army as the mainstay of the anti-Hitler coalition in the struggle against the brown slavery. We will always remember the incalculable sacrifices made by the Soviet people for freedom and peace." Their legacy and that of the German antifascist fighters have been completed in the GDR and will be preserved from generation to generation as a lasting obligation.

HONECKER ON ROLE OF LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

LD062043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (ADN) -- At a meeting of the Council of State on Thursday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, stressed the growing responsibility of the local assemblies and GDR local politicians for the further successful development of the country. Through their creative work they make a substantial contribution to fulfilling overall state tasks and help to further improve the citizens' working and living conditions. The rich experiences of a grassroots local policy, stressed Erich Honecker, established yardsticks for the activity of all local state bodies in preparation of the 11th SED Congress and must be used for the imminent revision of the law on local assemblies.

The Council of State also approved a report presented by the president of the highest GDR court, Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, on experiences and results in the administration of justice and the further consolidation of socialist law. It stresses that the law, the guarantee of rights and justice for everyone are among the secure social rights of the citizens, and are achievements of the socialist revolution in the GDR.

BILL ON 1985 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN PUBLISHED

AU051636 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 84 pp 9-10

["Bill on 1985 National Economic Plan" passed by the GDR People's Chamber at its 10th session on 30 November]

[Text] In implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED party congress, the stable, dynamic development of the GDR national economy for the further shaping of the developed socialist society is to be continued with the 1985 National Economic Plan. The policy in connection with the main task, with its unity of economic and social policy to the benefit of the people, is being consistently pursued, and thus at the same time an important contribution is made by the GDR toward safeguarding peace.

In further implementing the new phase of the economic strategy for the 1980's, proceeding from the important achievements accomplished in the 35th year of the GDR, a high qualitative and quantitative growth of production and a substantial increase of economic efficiency is to be achieved. The principal way to accomplish this is the consistent implementation of the intensively expanded reproduction. To this end, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and its broad economic utilization is to be ensured, especially through the application of new technologies and the manufacturing of new products. Through a higher refinement of the available raw materials, other materials, and energy sources, products of high quality and an increased scientific-technical standard are to be produced and on this basis the economical use of energy and materials is to be substantially improved.

The required increase in labor productivity is to be achieved on the basis of a new rationalization drive. The production input and production costs are to be further reduced, and from this source a growing increase of the national income is to be achieved.

A factor of fundamental importance for the continuation of the stable and dynamic development of the GDR national economy is the further interlinking of the GDR and USSR national economies as well as the deepening of economic and scientific cooperation with the other socialist countries in line with decisions of the top-level consultation of the CEMA member-countries. With the 1985 Economic Plan purposeful measures are to be implemented for the fulfillment of the "Long-term Program of Developing Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Field of Science, Technology and Production Until the Year 2000." Thereby the GDR is making an important contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to strengthening socialism and to increasing its international authority, and to safeguarding peace, in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Party Congress.

The 1985 Economic Plan is aimed at ensuring consistent implementation of the measures stipulated by the decisions of the party and state leadership to further perfect management, planning, and cost accounting, measures designed to ensure the full effectiveness of the qualitative factors of economic growth. Through constant and systematic performance comparisons among the combines and enterprises as a method of socialist management and as an instrument for the political leadership of economic processes, new reserves are constantly to be tapped on the basis of the steadily growing initiatives of the working people and their promotion and comprehensive utilization. A principal way to achieve a higher performance consists in fulfilling the plan targets every day, in every 10-day period, and in every month, regarding both quality and quantity.

The workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, the cultural workers, the working people of all sectors, women and young people are called upon to achieve great working deeds for the universal and dynamic development of the GDR in the socialist competition under the slogan:

"High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- forward to the 11th SED party congress!"

The youth initiatives in the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive of the FDJ", under the slogan "My deed for the strengthening and protection of our socialist fatherland -- the GDR! Everything for the safeguarding of peace," are to be promoted in such a way that all basic organizations and groups of the FDJ, all youth brigades, youth research collectives and all young people can make their contribution to the economic strengthening of the GDR. Youth is called upon to contribute to the implementation of the SED economic strategy by work according to optimum standards, by performance comparison and by saving working time and jobs, in line with the initiative "Everyone, every day with a positive balance sheet."

I. The following main targets have been set for the development of the national economy in 1985:

	1985/1984 in percent
Produced national income	104.4
Industrial goods production	
-- of industry ministries	104.3
-- of the total national economy	103.8
Net production of the industry ministries	108.0
Labor productivity in the industry ministries sector, based on net production	107.1
Reduction of prime cost per M100 goods production, in the industry ministries sector	97.4
Reduction of material costs per M100 goods production, in the industry ministries sector	97.3
Building production in the centrally and locally managed construction sectors	103.4
Housing construction by building, new or modernizing, apartments (based on housing units)	103.0
Production and services of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuff industry	100.8
Transport and communications services	103.1
Retail trade turnover	104.0
Net money incomes of the population	104.0
Foreign trade turnover	108.0

The development of the GDR capital, Berlin, as the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR is to be continued in 1985 according to plan. A decisive task in this context is the strengthening of industry and of the building and transportation sectors. The central youth project "FDJ Initiative Berlin" is to be purposefully supported. The stipulated acceleration of housing construction in the GDR capital, Berlin, the punctual fulfillment with high quality of the tasks for the development of Friedrichstrasse and adjacent areas of the city center, as well as of the technical infrastructure of the city, is to be ensured with the aid of all bezirke.

The tasks designed to economically secure national defense and internal order and security are to be comprehensively fulfilled as a firm component part of the economic policy of the socialist state. The resulting commitments are to be conscientiously fulfilled by the leading state and economic organs, the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions.

II. By the 1985 Econonic Plan the following targets are set for the further increase in industrial goods production, net production, and labor productivity, in the industry sector:

	1985/84 in percent		
	Industrial goods production	Net production	Labor productivity based on net production
Ministry of Coal and Power	102.2	105.8	104.8
Ministry of Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash	102.9	107.5	106.6
Ministry of Chemical Industry	104.4	111.0	109.7
Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics	107.7	110.9	109.5
Ministry of Heavy Machinery and Installation Construction	104.1	105.5	104.5
Ministry of Machine Tool and Processing Machinery Building	106.0	108.4	107.3
Ministry of General Engineering, Agricultural Machinery, and Vehicle Building	105.4	110.1	108.9
Ministry of Light Industry	102.9	111.6	111.2
Ministry of Glass and Ceramics Industry	105.9	109.1	108.4
Ministry of Bezirk Administered Industry and Food Industry	103.3	105.7	105.3

The structure of industrial production is to be purposefully perfected in 1985, in accordance with the requirements of the socialist intensively expanded reproduction, of the demand of the population, of the further interlinking of the national economies of the GDR and the USSR, and of the foreign markets. The ability must be increased to react quickly to new requirements, to pursue a flexible production policy and to quickly introduce new results of scientific-technical progress into production.

The following targets have been set for the production of goods that are important for the national economy:

	Measuring Unit	1985
electric power	gigawatt hours	111,000
crude brown coal	1,000 metric tons [t]	298,000
brown coal briquets/dust	1,000 t	52,460
rolled steel, total	1,000 t	8,951
including: refined rolled steel	1,000 t	7,175
primary aluminium	t	67,796
tin	t	2,300
potash fertilizers	1,000 t	3,450
nitrogen fertilizers	1,000 t	1,180
high-pressure polyethylene	1,000 t	146
heavy detergents	1,000 t	176
synthetic fibers	t	86,135
metal-cutting machine tools	million	3,008

	Measuring Unit	1985
machinery and equipment for printing industry	m million	828
surface mining equipment	m million	975
hydraulics products	m million	1,126
fitting	m million	1,714
ball and roller bearings	m million	845
microelectronics components (solid state circuits)	1,000 units	85,750
automatic control and monitoring devices	m million	2,070
special electrical equipment for road vehicles	m million	1,350
children's outer garments	1,000 units	20,486
hosiery	million pairs	384
textile floor covering	1,000 square meters	40,347
leather goods	m million	923
household linen	1,000 units	120,910
furniture and upholstered goods	m million	6,929
color television sets	1,000 units	480
household washing machines	1,000 units	530
household refrigerators	1,000 units	961
including: household freezers	1,000 units	460

In the building sector the efficiency and quality of the building processes are to be increased. Building costs are to be further reduced, and building periods are to be shortened. To this end, a concentrated use of building capacities is to be ensured, beginning with the planning and preparation for the investments. Through comparing the service value data of the buildings and the cost and time factors in project planning and construction with the advanced international standards, the efficiency and quality are to be decisively improved, and economical building is to be ensured.

The following targets are to be fulfilled:

	1985/1984 in percent
Ministry of Construction:	
Increase of building production	103.4
Increase of net production	106.4
Increase of labor productivity, based on building industry net production	105.6

The building trades structure is to be changed in compliance with the requirements of the intensively expanded reproduction. The volume of construction work for rationalization, modernization, and reconstruction as well as for building repairs is to be increased above average. The buildilng material industry is to be developed in accordance with the changed structure of building material requirements. In order to achieve a drastic improvement in the economical use of materials, an efficient use of materials is to be ensured, and thermal insulation is to be improved.

In agriculture and food industry the endeavors of the cooperative peasants and workers are to be focused in 1985 on fully implementing the economic strategy with the aim of raising production and its efficiency through comprehensive intensification and through application of scientific-technical progress.

Agriculture and food industry are to ensure a stable supply of the population with foodstuffs and of industry with agricultural raw materials, to the greatest possible extent from domestic production. The good economic results of 1984 in plant and animal production are to be repeated, stabilized, and expanded.

In agriculture the available resources and funds are to be concentrated -- while constantly deepening cooperation between LPG's and state farms in plant and animal production -- on raising the yield per hectare and the yield of animals, and on the effective utilization of all crops. Every possibility is to be used for increasing the production of grain, fodder crops, oil crops, fruit, vegetables, and special agricultural products. To this end, soil fertility is to be improved, and crop losses and losses in storage and processing are to be curbed. In every bezirk and kreis and in all towns and villages efforts must be made to further improve the supply of the population with fruit and vegetables from regional production.

The effective utilization of all possibilities of irrigation and the implementation of less expensive amelioration projects are to be continued. The youth irrigation projects in the villages that have been taken over by the FDJ are to be universally promoted.

In plant production, the following targets are to be achieved:

	measuring unit	1985
plant production in grain units per hectare of agricultural land	metric decitons	46.3
grain yield per hectare	decitons per hectare	41.9
grain production	million t	10.7

The increase in animal production is to be secured on the basis of a stable livestock volume and intensification of fodder production, by reducing specific fodder consumption and exploiting all fodder resources available in the territory. It is essential to further improve breeding results by carefully tending and looking after the animals.

The FDJ initiative "Animal Production" is to be supported. The young people are to be assigned youth projects for the rationalization of animal shelter installations and for ensuring a more economical use of fodder.

The following targets have been fixed for animal products:

	measuring unit	1985
animals for slaughter	1,000 t	2,540
milk, calculated on the basis of 4 percent fat content	1,000 t	7,050
eggs	million	4,800
wool	t	7,000

A high operational availability of the existing machinery is to be ensured by exemplary maintenance and repairs. The production of rationalization means and the reconstruction of the basic assets is to be expanded with a declining use of materials, energy, and costs.

Individual production by the private economies of the cooperative peasants and workers and by members of the union of small gardeners, settlers, and small livestock breeders, and the initiatives to expand and improve the processing of agricultural materials in the villages, are to be comprehensively promoted.

In the food industry the agricultural raw materials are to be processed efficiently and optimally refined, so as to turn out high quality foodstuffs for the population.

Forestry in 1985 is to supply 10.1 million cubic meters of raw timber, to produce more consumer goods, and to carry out comprehensive measures to increase the stability of production and yields and to keep forests healthy. To this end, the youth initiatives of the FDJ "Healthy Forest" drive are to be utilized.

In the transport sector it is necessary to meet the transportation requirements in domestic and trans-border goods traffic. The prime costs of shipments are to be further reduced. In the economic branches demands on transportation are to be reduced through production and transport rationalization measures. To ensure efficient handling of shipments that are necessary for the national economy, the economic branches have to guarantee the continuous and full utilization of the capacities of railroads and inland waterway ships. To improve the efficiency of goods traffic, container and pallet shipments are to be increased.

The optimization of national economic delivery and transport relations is to be purposefully continued as an essential factor in raising the efficiency of the social reproduction process.

To increase the capacity of the railroads and ensure their more economical use of energy, 295 kilometers of electrified tracks are to be put into operation in 1985. The FDJ central youth project, "Electrification of Railroad Tracks," is to be continued with great effectiveness.

The following targets are to be achieved:

	1985/1984, in percent
Increase of public goods transport volume in inland traffic of the German Reichsbahn	102.9
of internal waterway shipping	108.7
Increase of sea-port turnovers	104.8

In the postal and communications sector the volume of services for the supply of the population and of the national economy is to be increased to 102.8 percent through purposeful rationalization of the operational processes and through a higher utilization of existing capacities.

In the geology sector, exploration work in 1985 has to ensure the necessary reserves as a basis for the intensified utilization of domestic raw materials. The exploratory work is to focus primarily on augmenting the reserves of natural gas; raw brown coal; crude potassium salt; fluorite and heavy spar; raw materials for building materials, glass, and ceramics; and groundwater.

In the water economy, the funds are to be used primarily for securing the housing construction program and for the adequate supply of the population with good drinking water. The measures for developing the water supply and waste water treatment are to be continued, especially in the GDR capital, Berlin, and in Leipzig, Halle, Dresden, Erfurt, Suhl, and Potsdam.

In all branches of the national economy the measures for efficient use of water are to be consistently implemented, and waste or loss of water is to be eliminated. The efficiency of the flood control installations and coastal dams is to be increased.

In the field of ecology and environmental protection, the measures for the rational utilization of natural resources and for their protection are to be continued. In the GDR capital, Berlin, in the industrial centers such as Leipzig, Cottbus, Halle, and Karl-Marx-Stadt, as well as in the Erzgebirge region, the adopted projects for combating air and water pollution and for utilization or innocuous elimination of waste products are to be continued, and environmental conditions are to be further improved.

Through speedy utilization of new scientific-technical findings these tasks are to be most closely linked with the reclamation of materials from waste products and waste water.

III. The targets of the 1985 Economic Plan are aimed at strengthening the efficiency of the qualitative factors of production.

The basis for this is the speedier development and economically effective utilization of top-standard new products and technologies. Thus, at the same time the essential prerequisites are to be created for reducing the production input, especially through high refinement of the available raw materials and other materials in all stages of production, in line with the requirements of the new phase of implementing the economic strategy of the 1980's.

The contribution of science and technology to the efficiency of the national economy is to be essentially increased through a high creative standard and comprehensive utilization of the results of research and development.

The resources and means for science and technology, and the intellectual-creative potential of the working people are to be concentrated on the speedier renewal of production with the aim of ensuring highest efficiency of production and of exports, and the supply of the national economy and of the population with high-quality products that can be manufactured from domestic raw materials.

Scientific-technical work and cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries are to be focused, especially when carrying out Science and Technology State Orders, on utilizing key technologies such as microelectronics, information technology, new materials, coal refinement, robot and sensor technology, refinement chemistry and refinement metallurgy, in accordance with the international tempo of scientific-technical progress.

The periods for the development, introduction, and economically comprehensive utilization of scientific-technical results are to be further shortened in the interest of high efficiency for exports and the supply of the national economy.

To resolve scientific-technical tasks and to work out rationalization projects, the innovators, rationalizers, and enterprise sections of the Chamber of Technology are to be assigned specific tasks and targets. The creative ability of youth is to be utilized for resolving the most demanding tasks of the Science and Technology Plans. To this end, the experiences of work with youth research collectives are to be utilized in all sectors of the national economy.

More young working people, students, apprentices, and secondary school students are to be included in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow [MMM] movement. The subsequent utilization of the MMM displays and collective innovators' activities are to be more comprehensively organized.

The scope of follow-up utilization of innovator achievements is to be substantially increased.

To ensure the effectiveness of scientific-technical progress for raising labor productivity and for the renewal of production, the following targets have been fixed:

	measuring unit	1985
Working hours saved through measures of scientific technical progress in the national economy	million hours	493
Increase of the production volume of newly developed products in industry, to	billion	86.2
Increase of output of products with the "Q" high quality mark in the national economy	percent	20.1

-- On the basis of scientific-technical results the economical use of energy and materials is to be substantially increased, and production input is to be tangibly reduced. Particularly a tangible reduction of the specific use of energy and materials is to be achieved. To this end the necessary scientific-technical measures are to be implemented for ensuring a higher refinement of the available raw materials and other materials and for a high product quality, for a tangible improvement of the input-output ratio, and for the implementation of progressive norms and norm targets. Special support is to be given to the FDJ drive, "Intensification of the Production of Highly Refined Chemical Fiber Materials."

The specific use of important energy sources, raw materials, and other materials is to be reduced as follows:

	1985/1984, in percent
Energy intensity by	4.0
Rolled steel in the metal-processing industry by	7.8
Rolled steel in the construction sector	6.9
Cement in the construction sector	6.0

Through measures of scientific-technical progress, high material savings are to be achieved in 1985.

By working out new solutions, the envisaged performance increase is to be accomplished with the prescribed fuel and power quotas. Work in the energy sector is to focus on measures to increase use of domestic raw brown coal and better utilize available secondary energy.

A major contribution to securing the raw material supply of the national economy is to be made in 1985 by the utilization of existing reserves in the procurement and fundamentally better utilization of available secondary raw materials and industrial waste products. This applies particularly to ferrous and nonferrous metal scrap, electronics scrap containing precious metals, scrap paper, waste wood, thermoplastic scrap, returned glass containers, secondary corundum, and grease sludge.

-- The new phase of the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress requires that investments and the existing basic assets be comprehensively used for the intensively expanded reproduction in close connection with the application of the latest scientific-technical results.

Investments totaling M56 billion are to be made in the national economy in 1985.

Through socialist rationalization, through better utilization of existing assets and their modernization and reconstruction, the efficiency of the basic assets is to be increased. Modernization is to be made the principal form of reproduction of the basic assets. Every task for the preservation, renewal, and expansion of the basic assets is to be combined with the utilization of the latest scientific-technical findings in such a way that an essential increase of labor productivity and a lowering of production input and costs are achieved. More than in the past, entire production stages and sectors are to be rationalized and modernized, with increasing use of microelectronics, automatic measuring and control technology, and robot technology. The tasks for developing, producing and applying microelectronics and industrial robots are to be assigned primarily to young people.

In the interest of an efficient implementation of investments, specific targets for working out cost-saving solutions and for ensuring economical use of materials and energy in building are to be set for research, development, project planning and building collectives. The available basic assets are to be used more effectively, especially through extending the periods of utilization and increasing the share of shift-work.

The development and production of means of rationalization is to be aimed at the material realization of the results of research and development, as well as the modernization of basic assets with a view to achieving a speedier renewal of production and increasing its efficiency and quality.

The following tasks are to be fulfilled:

	measuring units	1985
Increase of the production by enterprises of their own branch-specific rationalization means in the industry ministries sector	percent	19.8
Increase of the production and use of industrial robots in the national economy	units	13,500
Time utilization of important production equipment in industry	hours per calender day	17.5

-- The 1985 plan is aimed at efficiently using the social labor potential, and at achieving a high increase of labor productivity. To this end, purposeful measures of socialist rationalization are to be implemented. The high qualification standard of the working people is to be comprehensively utilized for accelerating the scientific-technical progress, and for the specific development of production and exports.

The initiative "Few Produce More" that emanates from the working people of the Schwedt petrochemical combine is to be applied on a larger scale and is to be effectively combined with modernization, rationalization and gradual automation. Key points for using the saved work time in one's own enterprise are boosting the time exploitation of basic assets and the development of consumer goods production and of an efficient construction of rationalization means. The responsible leaders, in close cooperation with the trade unions must, together with the workers, trustfully and in a foresighted manner discuss the tasks arising in connection with the mastery of new technologies and work processes and with the acquisition of new skills, and must comprehensively prepare them. Working and living conditions in the enterprises are to be further improved in a planned manner, particularly in connection with socialist rationalization measures.

The rationalization measures are to be particularly focused on production sectors with high requirements for performance increases, with a high share of manual labor and difficult working conditions, as well as on reducing management and administration expenditures.

-- The effectiveness of the social reproduction process is to be further enhanced in 1985 in all sectors of the national economy.

The following targets are set to this end:

	1985/1984, in percent
Reduction in primary production cost:	
In the sector of the industry ministries	2.6
In the sector of the ministry of construction	2.2
In the sector of the ministry of transport	1.8
In the sector of the nationalized agriculture and foodstuffs industry	0.8
Reduction in material cost:	
In the sector of the industry ministries	2.7
In the sector of the Ministry of Construction	2.2

Maximum economic results are to be achieved in all combines and enterprises with minimum outlays and the material and financial funds are to be used effectively. Additional reserves to reduce production expenses and costs and to boost profits are to be tapped through exact planning, control, accounting, and cost analysis. Control by means of the mark is to be comprehensively safeguarded in order to assert the national economic requirements for development of efficiency.

-- The local state organs are actively influencing the fulfillment of the tasks related to the development of performance and effectiveness, particularly the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the introduction of new technologies and products, the boosting of exports, and the development of effective consumer goods production.

They organize socialist team work tasks with the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions in order to tap all territorial reserves and with specific measures of territorial rationalization they are particularly contributing to higher economic results in the development of rationalization means, to the recycling of materials, to reducing specific power and raw material consumption, to better using the basic assets, and to improving the working people's working and living conditions.

Order and security are to be safeguarded in all sectors of the national economy and in each town, and community. The stipulated measures for improving health and labor protection, for increasing the protection from fires and catastrophes and for preventing breakdowns are to be consistently implemented.

IV. The following tasks are to be accomplished on the basis of enhancing the performance and efficiency of the national economy in order to safeguard the gradual further improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the populace.

	measuring unit	1985
-- In the field of apartment construction:		
Apartments to be completed	apartment units	203,125
of this:		
new apartments	apartment units	117,570
modernized apartments	apartment units	85,555
including:		
individual apartment construction	apartment units	12,956
apartments in new buildings and modernization in the GDR capital of Berlin	apartment units	32,700

The apartment building program is to be implemented within a unified process of building new houses, modernizing existing ones and of maintaining the existing residential building stock. More apartments are to be built on already developed sites in downtown areas. The existing stock of apartments is to be further improved and used intensively through an intensified and intensified concentration on maintenance and modernization. Within the framework of comprehensive apartment construction, the required communal institutions to supply and care for the population are to be planned in keeping with the stipulated norms. The enterprises' building output for the maintenance and modernization of the existing apartment stock must be increased up to 8.2 percent in 1985 compared with 1984. Youth initiatives are to be particularly developed to implement the apartment building program. The number of apartments built under the FDJ drive, "Reconstructed and Developed," is to be considerably increased.

A total of M26.4 billion will be appropriated for the implementation of the apartment building program and for apartment maintenance in 1985. The people's representations in all bezirk, kreise, and communities as well as their councils are to ensure a high sociopolitical effectiveness of the apartment building program through a qualified housing policy.

-- The population's net monetary receipts must be increased up to 4 percent compared with 1984.

The introduction of production-related wages is to be continued in order to stimulate high performances. In 1985, performance-oriented basic wages and salaries must be introduced for more workers, foremen, college and technical school cadres in connection with the socialist rationalization and scientific organization of labor.

-- The following targets are set to further improve supplies of consumer goods and services to the population:

-- retail trade turnover is to be increased by up to 4 percent compared with 1984.

Supplies to the population of essential commodities, particularly basic foodstuffs, products for children, including toys and childrens wear, the assortment of 1000 little things and of spare parts and components are to be ensured on a stable basis. The FDJ initiatives in consumer goods production are to be fully supported.

To effectively back the performance principle, industrial consumer goods of high quality, that will last a long time and be operationally efficient, have low repair costs, and be fashionable are to be manufactured and supplied in great numbers and in keeping with the different desires of popular demand.

In agreement with the interests of youth, particular attention are to be paid to supplying products such as entertainment electronics, two-wheeled vehicles, and sports and leisure goods, primarily for the purpose of training, practice, and competition.

Services for supplying the population and social institutions must be further expanded through a further increase in the efficiency of the state-owned service enterprises, as well as through the promotion of trade production cooperatives and of individual craftsmen, including:

	1985/1984, in percent
Services and repairs for the population, up to	104.2
Repairs for motor vehicle maintenance for the population, up to	115.0

-- The working and living conditions of the working people in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions are to be further improved according to plan in connection with socialist rationalization and the increase in labor productivity.

In 1985, through measures of scientific-technical progress, 244,200 workplaces are to be shaped anew or reshaped, in keeping with the latest findings of the science of labor, in industry, the building industry, and in transport. Activities with a high share of manual labor and of work under difficult and unhealthy conditions are to be further reduced. In doing so, the requirements of health and labor protection are to be consistently asserted.

Care for the workers, particularly for those on shift work is to be expanded.

The health and social care for the working people is to be further improved in the enterprises and institutions through more effective utilization and expansion of available facilities.

-- Education is to be further developed according to plan in keeping with the growing requirements of shaping the developed socialist society. The standards of the communist education, instruction, and care for children, schoolchildren, apprentices, and students are to be further enhanced. In education the development of the 10 grade general educational polytechnical secondary schools as well as of preschool education is to be continued according to plan. The following capacities are to be built or reconstructed in 1985:

Class rooms	2,615
Kindergarten places	25,210
Boarding school and hostel places	1,652
School gymnasiums	155

Vocational training is to effectively promote a comprehensive development of the personality and the acquisition of high professional mastery.

In 1985, some 185,000 school graduates are to be admitted to vocational training and are to be trained as qualified skilled workers. The capacity of the universities and colleges for teaching, research, and medical care are to be further increased according to plan in the university and technical school system. In 1985, some 76,500 students shall start college or technical school study, including 58,200 full time students.

The following capacities must be newly built, including the local professional schools:

Places in auditoriums, seminars, and workplaces	3,100
Places in hostels	1,500

-- Medical and social care for the population must be further purposefully improved. Points of main emphasis are the further development of outpatient and stationary basic medical services, particularly in the big cities and industrial centers, the further improvement of preventive health care, and the establishment of additional places in nurseries, homes for the elderly and nursing homes, and for handicapped children and youths.

The following new capacities are to be created in 1985:

Medical places for outpatient care	403
Stomatological workplaces	219
Places in nurseries	12,690
Places in institutions for the treatment and promotion of physically and psychically handicapped children and youths	1,142
Places in homes for the elderly and in nursing homes	4,535

-- Recreation services, particularly the vacation service of the trade unions, are to be further qualitatively and quantitatively developed through the reconstruction and modernization of existing institutions according to the plan. In 1985 the facilities of the trade union's vacation service, the Hermann Matern recreation home at Wernigerode, Magdeburg Bezirk, and the Schoene Aussicht recreation home at Schmiederfeld, in Suhl Bezirk are to be put into operation to meet existing demand.

In 1985 some 5,100,000 vacation trips of the holiday services of the trade unions and enterprises are to be made available and 1,563 new overnight accommodation places in the trade union's holiday service are to be created.

In 1985 the conditions for high-standard leisure time and youth recreation arrangements must be improved. The material basis for arranging youth's leisure and vacations is to be further expanded through modernization and new construction. The Erfurt young tourists hotel shall be completed, and the partial commissioning of the Eckberg Castle young tourists hotel in Dresden is to be ensured.

The following targets are to be achieved in 1985:

Establishment of 46 new youth clubs within the framework of comprehensive apartment building with	5,322 places
The establishment of new institutions for young tourists with	515 places
Increasing the places in central Pioneer camps by up to a total of 39,000 places	2,250
Increasing the number of places in Pioneer camps that can be used all the year round by	4,700 places

In accordance with the plan for youth institutions and youth care, additional youth club facilities are to be set up under the responsibility of the local councils and enterprises, cooperatives and institutions, using the FDJ initiative for this purpose. In keeping with the youths' wishes, more high-quality youth dancing events are to be held in residential areas and villages.

-- Physical culture and sports are to be comprehensively promoted. The mass character of socialist physical culture is to be more and more comprehensively realized in all sectors, first and foremost in youth sports and in recreational and leisure-time sports. In 1985 a total of 215 sports facilities, including 151 gymnasiums, 33 sports grounds and 6 indoor swimming pools are to be built.

-- In socialist culture and the arts it is important to meet the high demands on cultural standards leveled by the working people and to promote the development of their creativity and readiness for performance. With a multifaceted supply of books and records, new works of culture and the arts, with interesting club work and high-quality arrangement of leisure-time activities, a contribution is to be made to the further shaping of the socialist way of life.

In 1985 the available material base of culture, particularly the cultural institutions created in the past few years, is to be comprehensively used to meet the growing cultural needs of the working people. The Dresden State Opera is to be opened in February 1985 as an important contribution to enriching GDR cultural life.

-- As influential mass media the radio and television service is to further enhance its effectiveness and thus make an essential contribution to the political-ideological orientation of the working people and to the satisfaction of their growing intellectual-cultural demands.

The local state organs are to ensure that all the available local reserves are developed for a planned improvement of the working and living conditions in the towns and communities in socialist teamwork with the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions and that the citizens' initiatives are comprehensively promoted.

V. In 1985 the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community is to be further deepened as an essential prerequisite for the further stable economic and social development of the GDR. The tasks resulting from the "Long-Term Program for Developing Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Field of Science, Technology and Production Up to the Year 2000" and from the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries for the year 1985, as well as from the obligations arising out of the agreements concluded with the other socialist countries, are to be carried out as a firm component part of the 1985 National Economic Plan.

In this context priority is to be given to cooperation in science and technology, to ensuring stable long-term supplies of raw materials and fuels, and to fashioning an effective production structure as well as to enhancing the export potential of the GDR. Cooperation in progressive fields such as microelectronics, robot technology and the introduction of modern technology in industrial and agricultural production is to be further qualitatively developed in accordance with the adopted decisions and concluded agreements. The central FDJ youth project "Natural Gas Line in the USSR" is to be continued with a high degree of efficiency.

The leaders of the state organs, the combines, and the organs managing the economy have to implement the necessary changes in the production and export profile in accordance with the concluded agreements. The combines and enterprises, as well as the foreign trade organs, are to guarantee the implementation of foreign trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries in accordance with the quality and the set dates.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries is to be continuously pursued. For mutual advantage, export and import are to be linked with scientific-technological cooperation, training of cadres, consulting activity, advising of users, and customer service.

Trade and economic relations as well as scientific-technological relations with those capitalist industrial countries that are prepared for these under the conditions of equal rights and mutual advantage are to be further developed in 1985.

By increasing the scientific-technological level of production and making marketable products available, market efficiency and exports profitability is to be further improved. The reaction to market demands must be flexible and timely and must be more closely linked with research. For this the range, the quality, and the packaging of export products as well as customer services are to be developed in such a way that they can meet concrete market conditions.

The GDR Council of Ministers is instructed to conduct the implementation of the 1985 Economic Plan within the realization of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and to control its fulfillment. It must guarantee that the necessary decisions to secure proportional structural, and dynamic development of the national economy are taken in time, and that central state organs as well as local councils fully meet their responsibility in implementing the 1985 National Economic Plan.

The GDR People's Chamber turns to the workers, cooperative peasant, members of the intelligentsia, women, youth, and to all other working people to employ all their knowledge, their creative capabilities, and their energy in connection with the comprehensive development of the socialist competition to fulfill with high quality the aims of the 1985 Economic Plan. That is the decisive prerequisite for continued consistent implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. Thus, the working people are making an important contribution to universally strengthening the GDR, to strengthening the international positions of socialism, and to securing peace.

DELEGATION HOLDS TRADE TALKS IN IRAN

LD070023 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Economic talks between the GDR and Iran concluded in Tehran. Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Klaus Gaedt met in the Iranian capital with the ministers of trade and industry and other representatives of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Heavy Engineering, Agriculture and Oil. The talks focused on opportunities to expand cooperation, especially in industry and agriculture.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR TALK WITH FINLAND'S SORSA

LD101807 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, held a meeting in Budapest with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa this afternoon. They discussed in a cordial friendly atmosphere issues of the international situation. They adopted a stance in favor of the constructive continuation of East-West dialogue.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received the Finnish head of government in the Parliament building. Prior to that, Kalevi Sorsa held talks with Premier Gyorgy Lazar. They stressed that Hungary and Finland are equally interested in seeing the two great powers conducting substantive talks and reaching an agreement on the reduction of all types of nuclear weapons. On Hungarian-Finnish relations they noted that a wide-ranging, fruitful, and mutually beneficial form of cooperation has been established between the two countries and people. The volume of trade has increased substantially; the free trade agreement of our countries played a decisive part in that. Contacts in both production cooperation and joint participation of third markets could still be expanded.

Kalevi Sorsa invited Byorgy Lazar to visit Finland. The invitation was accepted.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1100 GMT on 10 December 84 adds: "The Hungarian negotiating team includes Janos Nagy, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry; Tibor Melega, deputy foreign minister; and Frigyes Puga, our country's ambassador in Helsinki. The Finnish prime minister is accompanied by the state secretary of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, the head of the Foreign Trade Department and Finland's ambassador in Budapest."

KADAR, ACZEL, SZUROS MEET WITH PCF'S PIQUET

LD061903 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Rene Piquet, member of the PCF Politburo, has held talks in Budapest. The politician was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee. He had talks with Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. At the talks, held in a comradely atmosphere, they briefed each other about the activities and tasks of their parties and exchanged views about topical issues of the international situation and the workers movement.

SZUROS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRAGUE CONFERENCE

LD072143 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI) -- A HSWP delegation, led by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, returned to Budapest from Prague Friday. The delegation attended the Prague conference of communist and workers' parties on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW periodical.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary.

ALBANIA'S NATIONAL DAY MARKED; RECEPTION HELD

Officials Attend Reception

AU101248 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] Shpetim Caushi, [spelling of name as published] charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, held a reception on the occasion of his country's national holiday on 29 November. The reception was attended by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jozsef Kaplar, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Ervin Nagy, deputy minister of transportation, as well as many other leading figures of political, social, economic, and cultural life. Several heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic crops were also present.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Views History

AU301418 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Unattributed, untitled article]

[Text] In the history of Albania, the 28 and 29 November are fateful dates. It was 72 years ago yesterday that the small Balkan country won, as the last on our continent, its independent statehood. However, Turkish rule was soon replaced by Italian and then German domination. The path of the ascendancy of the people was opened 40 years ago as a result of the successes of the Soviet and Yugoslav Armies and of the liberation from fascism, for which tens of thousands of Albanian patriots sacrificed their lives. Every bridge and harbor installation and half of the road system were destroyed; one-third of the olive trees and one-quarter of the vineyards were ruined; and more than one-third of the cattle stock perished.

Following the liberation, under the leadership of the Albanian communists and with the fraternal assistance of the socialist countries, fundamental changes took place in the country that was once called the poorhouse of Europe. Work, bread, and a place to live were provided for everyone; electricity was installed at every village, and free education and health care became universal. In the last 40 years the average age has doubled. Despite inclement natural endowments -- a small area of arable land and frequent droughts -- Albania has become self-sufficient in foodstuffs and has even been able to produce for exports. This year's plan has specified an industrial development of 8.5 percent. The policy of reliance solely on the country's own resources demands a high rate of accumulation and a decrease of consumption from the people's economy.

Although Albania is among the founders of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, it broke away from the community at the beginning of the sixties and, despite the readiness of the socialist countries, including our country, for a rapprochement, it has persisted to this day in this aloofness, which is unnatural among countries with the same social system. The volume of trade between our country and Albania is small; there are reserves for its development. Albania does not participate either in European security conferences or in the work of any other international forum, but it would be a portent for an emergence from its self-imposed isolation that since 1976 the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has established diplomatic relations with some two dozen countries and that its presence at international fairs has intensified as well. In the hope that relations between our countries will develop for the good of all of us in the future, we greet the people of Albania on their national holiday.

NEW FIRST SECRETARIES FOR KISZ CC, BORSOD MSZMP

LD071851 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] At today's session the KISZ Central Committee relieved Gyorgy Fejti of his post of first secretary, and at the same time co-opted (Csaba Hamori), member of the party's Central Committee [as heard], into its membership and elected him member of the Executive Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

Gyorgy Fejti is the Borsod County party committee's new first secretary. Peter Juhasz reports:

[Juhasz] The Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County MSZMP Committee held a session today. The session relieved Karoly Grosz, member of the Central Committee, of his post as first secretary of the party committee, while recognizing his merits, because he was elected first secretary of the Budapest party committee yesterday. The body then elected as member Gyorgy Fejti, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, and unanimously elected him first secretary of the Borsod County party committee. Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, was present and spoke at the meeting.

Gyorgy Fejti was born in Satoraljauhely in 1946. He obtained his degree at Budapest Technical University, where he later worked as assistant lecturer. He has been a member of the party since 1968 and of the party Central Committee since 1980. He has worked at the Central Committee as deputy director of a department, and has been first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee since 1980.

BRIEFS

FIRST STOCK ENTERPRISE WITH WEST -- With a projected capital of DM4.4 million, BASF Ag of Ludwigshafen, together with two Hungarian state enterprises, has founded the first corporate stock enterprise in the East bloc. A contract was signed on Tuesday in Ludwigshafen. The German partner is the BASF subsidiary, Elastogran Gmb H of Lemfoerde, which owns 49 percnet of the stock; the Hungarian companies, Kemipur Synthetic Material Processors and the foreign trade enterprise Chemolimpex, hold 41 and 10 percent respectively. The new company, named Kemipur-Polyurethane Systems, will be located in Solymar near Budapest. The company is to produce polyurethane systems for the shoe, electrical, and motor vehicle industries. It is to have complete foreign trade rights as a result of which it can, in theory, make deliveries to the West, including the FRG. Kemipur is to receive the starting product, polyurethane, from Elastogran. [Text] [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Nov 84 p 15]

AFP: 'STRONG PROTEST' LODGED OVER CRUCIFIXES

NC101609 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 10 (AFP) -- The Polish Roman Catholic Episcopate has lodged a strong protest with the government over the official removal of crucifixes from school classrooms in Wloszczowa, central Poland, a religious source said here today.

In a letter sent last Friday to the authorities, the Episcopate's secretary, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, said that "the church will fight to the end to ensure that crucifixes already on display in public places remain where they are," the source said.

Monsignor Dabrowski, supporting hundreds of Wloszczowa students who have been conducting a sit-in since December 3 in protest over the removal of the school's crucifixes, asked the government to see that the crucifixes are put back in the interests of "social peace."

Msgr Dabrowski also expressed concern that other crucifixes had been, and were being, removed from schools and factories in other dioceses, but gave no details, the source said.

Last spring students at Mietne, 70 km (about 45 miles) from Warsaw, conducted a sit-in for a month to protest over the removal of their school crucifixes.

The incident, which brought church and state into verbal conflict, was ended by a compromise: The crucifixes were not replaced, but a large cross was installed in the school hall.

KOHL'S POLICIES TOWARD EAST EUROPE CRITICIZED

LD061948 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 6 -- By messing up West Germany's policy towards Eastern Europe to an extent surpassing Conrad Adenauer's, Chancellor Kohl has got locked up in a policy cage of his own making, said a Polish international relations analyst today.

The analyst, Marian Podkowinski, wrote in his regular column in the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA that Chancellor Kohl had failed to enlist Washington's support for a policy built upon the revisionist and revanchist claims voiced by CDU/CSU 'nostalgic' old guard.

"The Americans do not want a change of borders in Europe, nor have they any vested interest in a reunification of Germany," said the newspaper and referred in this context to the first ever meeting between GDR and U.S. foreign policy chiefs in New York as "meaningful."

"Those in the FRG who believe that the deployment of Pershing missiles can be traded off for Washington's neutral, at least, attitude to the problems of the revision of borders are given to illusions or wishful thinking."

"(Chancellor) Kohl's public pronouncements in the matter of borders prove that he is not sufficiently familiar with the rules of the game on the international arena," continued RZECZPOSPOLITA columnist.

"All that the obstinate rehashing of yesterday and favoring of the anti-Eastern policy in the FRG can do is trigger conditioned reflexes in the FRG's near and more distant neighbours, stirring up fears of panGermanism, where they should not be," wrote Podkowinski referring to the recent well-known Andreotti statement on the FRG Ostpolitik.

Chancellor Kohl's double-faced attitude to the FRG's Basic Treaty with Poland and other socialist nations, proves him as a statesman "in whom the logic of thinking and consistence of action are not the strongest points."

Noting that the CDU/CSU is the only hotbed of revanchism and revisionism on the FRG political scene, Podkowinski said that in contrast" (the Bundestag) declarations by Genscher and Vogel are compatible both with the 1970 treaty and the spirit of the whole Ostpolitik (in the 1970s), which brought so much dividends to Europe in the form of detente and international cooperation."

In conclusion the government daily quipped: "Times are changing. But are the revisionists? Time will answer, time which is not on the side of those who attempt to galvanize the mummies of the past. Europe is not a museum of wax figures resembled by those who, aged as they are, are yearning to relive their greater Germany's young days."

JARUZELSKI MEETS USSR'S MARCHUK; S&T TALKS BEGIN

LD101951 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Polish Government a delegation of representatives of Soviet science and technology headed by Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk arrived in Warsaw this morning. At Okecie Airport the Soviet delegation with Guriy Marchuk, deputy premier and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, was welcomed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. Aleksandr Aksenov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland, was present.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and premier, received today Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy premier and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, who heads the visiting delegation. The aim of the visit is to give concrete form to the tasks of science and technology contained in the Long-Term Program of Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union to the Year 2000 signed this May by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the meeting they discussed the directions of activities which, during the Soviet delegation's visit, will allow the two parties to jointly draw up specific methods and adopt the appropriate decisions to deepen and expand scientific-technological cooperation in a fundamental manner, particularly in areas of great socioeconomic importance.

Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting. Aleksandr Aksenov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland, was present.

In the afternoon the Polish-Soviet plenary talks began at the offices of the Council of Ministers. The delegations were led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union. The implementation of the plans for economic and scientific-technological cooperation in accordance with an agreement signed in May on Polish-Soviet cooperation to the year 2000 is the subject of the deliberations.

BARCIKOWSKI AWARDS FRG'S WEHNER, MEETS BRANDT

LD102026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] During a ceremony held in our embassy in Cologne, Kazimierz Barcikowski decorated Herbert Wehner with the Commander Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. Let us recall that Wehner was one of cofounders of the treaty between Poland and the FRG on principles of normalizing mutual relations. Kazimierz Barcikowski also met the chairman of West German SPD Willi Brandt, whom he invited to visit Poland.

URBAN DISCUSSES SHIP DEFECTIONS, POPIELUSZKO CASE

AU071401 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Dec 84 p 8

["Transcript" of press conference given for foreign journalists by Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 27 November]

[Excerpts] Charles Gans, AP: Last week a record number of Poles left the Batory and Rogalin vessels to stay mainly in the FRG. Does the government intend to do anything in this connection? Will it take any action on the voyages made by these vessels? Does it contemplate anything in connection with participation in such voyages?

Urban: The government has no reason for any action in this connection because the record you mention should be viewed on its merits. Several hundred persons left the ships, a large percentage of the total number of voyagers. This simply means that the persons who wanted to change their residence in this way applied for vacancies on the voyage in question. As you know, changing one's residence does not depend on passports -- these persons had their passports -- but primarily on the issuance of visas. You see, it is most difficult to obtain a visa entitling one to live and work in the West. In addition, the Western press continues to write that such persons defect from Poland primarily for economic reasons. As you know, one can obtain residence and a work permit in the West only if he accomplishes some spectacular feat of so-called defection and claims political motives. We do not think that the Polish Government should bother about such things. Compared with the hundreds of thousands of persons traveling abroad from our country, the defectors in question constitute a negligible number. We do not at all think that we should forcibly keep back anyone who wants to try to earn money in the West or live in countries other than Poland.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: How many political prisoners are now being held in Poland, excluding Kazimierz Mijal?

Urban: I am unable to answer this question because the term "political prisoners" is most imprecise. Today we have a case of a political murder, and a case of investigations while Lis and Mierzewski are under temporary arrest; this means that we are dealing with very different crimes which should not be lumped together.

As for Mijal, investigations in his case are continuing. No doubt his activities amount to criminal activities for political motives. Kazimierz Mijal does not want to talk about his activities and persons cooperating with him. He told us that the so-called Polish Communist Party had been set up by him on 6 December 1965 and that he had returned to Poland betwee June and July 1983. He did not tell us what kind of passport he used. He also denied any acquaintanceship with the comrade who was arrested with him.

I have in front of me the last leaflet he tried to circulate. The leaflet accuses the Polish authorities of many errors, including tolerance of the clergy engaging in politics. He makes a political accusation against the government on account of its cooperation with the Catholic Church.

David Storey, REUTER: Last week you said that it was not out of the question that Mijal could have had something to do with the Popieluszko affair, although nothing pointed in this direction. Has anything changed in this connection?

Urban: There is still no evidence that he had anything to do with that affair. Nor is it possible to discount in advance the existence of the links that might help identify the possible instigators of the murder of Father Popieluszko.

Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: You said before that the government will do all it can to identify the possible instigators of this murder. Do you think that if the government fails to identify them it will be exposed to a credibility crisis?

Urban: First, I did not say that it is the job of the government to detect criminals in our country. The government is neither the police nor the prosecuting organs. Second, your question is very strange. Does your government lose credibility if the results of investigations into a case are incomplete? The appropriate authorities are most determined to completely clear up the Popieluszko case. We hope they will. I do not wish to be in any way pessimistic about this. Nor do I have any reasons to be pessimistic.

Bradley Graham, THE WASHINGTON POST: Minister, is the investigation team dealing with the Popieluszko case more military or civilian in nature? Does it submit its reports directly to General Kiszczak or to General Jaruzelski?

Urban: It is a civilian team. Investigations are being conducted by the Torun prosecutor suprervised by the prosecutor general. Information about the results of investigations are made public. I would like to correct the reports in some Western dailies about an event involving Father Wieslaw Korpeta from the Sosnowiec St Barbara Church. The reports in question suggested that "unknown persons" made an attempt on this priest's life and that this might be "compared" to the murder of Father Popieluszko. Well, the true facts are as follows: On 23 October, that is at a time when the public was especially sensitive to such events, three young, drunken men forced their way into the catechism class conducted by Father Wieslaw Korpeta. Two of them were identified as Andrzej M. 17, and Arkadiusz K., 21. The third man was also from Sosnowiec. One of these men assaulted Father Korpeta. All three were detained and sent to a sobering station. Their case is being investigated, and the perpetrator of the beating will be punished. This deed was more of a hooligan nature.

SZCZECIN OFFICE INVESTIGATES 'CIVIC COMMITTEE'

LD072148 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor's office in Szczecin launched an investigation 7 November into the so-called Regional Social Civic Committee for the Defense of Law Observance in West Pomerania. The committee had been refused legalization and was therefore in violation of Article 278, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code. Charged with committing this crime were Edmund Baluka and Jan Kostecki, both residents of Szczecin.

Despite being told and given a written decision prohibiting the activity of the committee, which was set up at their initiative, the two men did not cease their activities and, among other things, distributed publications of libelous and slanderous nature. The conduct of Edmund Baluka and Jan Kostecki, in light of warnings given to them earlier, represents a glaring violation of laws. The investigation is in progress.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES FOOD INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

LD102145 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] A moment ago we received a communique on the session of the Government Presidium. The program for the development of the food industry proposed by the minister of agriculture and food economy was considered. The Government Presidium ratified programs for the modernization and development of the agriculture, food, and maritime industries, fish economy, and for the development of land improvement until 1990. It pointed out the potential it is possible to create by improving work organization and the operation of those enterprises that deal with contract supply, the purchasing of agricultural raw produce, and food processing. The ministers of agriculture and food economy and of domestic trade and services were advised to intensify internal inspections in meat enterprises. The Government Presidium then acquainted itself with the situation regarding animal procurement and production. The results of the first three quarters of this year indicate a continuation of the upward trend in the number of animals. The procurement of animals for slaughter was 122,000 metric tons, 10.2 percent more than anticipated in the plan. It is estimated that procurement will also slightly exceed the planned amount at the end of this year. The Government Presidium assessed this year's harvest and adopted proposals for next year. The session continues.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY COUNCIL ON PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LD102036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] It is anticipated that production at enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry will be 7 percent higher this year than a year ago. Although this is more than envisaged under plans, the level of production is still lower than it was several years ago. Nonetheless, a successful accomplishment of the tasks will be a good point of departure for carrying out the intentions for next year, although there is also every indication that there will be more problems. It is these problems that were discussed at a session of the Council of Directors, an advisory body to the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry. Progressive depreciation of fixed assets represents a fundamental problem. A drop in employment figures is also expected. In addition to this, the directors postulated that changes be introduced into methods of assessing the work results of enterprises which produce articles in particularly great demand but much more time-consuming than those manufactured until now.

POLITBURO'S SIWAK ON CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS

AU071514 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Dec 84 p 4

[Interview with Albin Siwak, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee Suggestions and Complaints Commission, by Andrzej Kalinowski: "In Opposition to Evil"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Kalinowski: People are telling the party more and more about their difficult problems in life, and expect help, intervention, and a righting of wrongs.

The ninth Central Committee plenum adopted a special resolution about the problem of complaints. The party leadership is constantly stressing the need for struggle against dishonesty, injustice, and that which makes the daily life of working people difficult. The 17th Central Committee plenum also discussed this. Yet these are not new topics for the party.

Siwak: You think so? There has never been such organized work for the Suggestions and Complaints Commission in the field. This is the first time that the entire party, and I mean the entire party, is involved in such matters.

To prevent my words from sounding empty, let me recall that the commission is composed of Central Committee members and candidate members at the top level; after this there are similar commissions in local party cells and larger factories. Committee secretaries, employees of the party apparatus, and members of the party leadership receive citizens to hear their suggestions and complaints.

We are more and more frequently meeting with people in factories and workshops. We see matters with our own eyes, check them out, talk, and involve ourselves directly in affairs and problems. This is a different style and nature of contact with people.

Kalinowski: Thus, a person who feels wronged turns to you for help. But it is not easy to determine if he is right....

Siwak: Of course it is not. For example, a factory worker comes to us and tells us he has been cheated concerning wages, bonuses, or awards, or that he has been dismissed for voicing criticism. We have many such cases in the country.

This is where investigations begin. Who is right? Has the complainant truly been wronged? If so, we have to exert influence to remedy the wrong and punish the guilty person.

If he has not been wronged, then we must quite simply explain to him, though this is not easy, the fact that he is not right and why this is so. There are many people who come to the Central Committee dressed in the garb of defenders of social justice and present themselves as the best people; then it turns out that they themselves are not without blame and have harmed others.

Here I must clearly say that very many people come to us who are honest at work and in life. Basically, these do not have to be defended because truth defends itself. They only need to be helped.

Kalinowski: Can one speak about clear, concrete results of the commission's work?

Siwak: Yes. This applies at least to difficult housing problems, which constitute 37 percent of all letters. We have successfully intervened in 11.5 percent of these vital affairs of life.

Another important matter with which people come to the Central Committee concerns problems with social benefits and pensions. On the one hand, we are dealing with the more and more drastic issue of the so-called old portfolio of benefits. People write: We worked every day for 37 years because we had to, yet our colleagues who are now retiring are receiving benefits that are three or four times higher.

On the other, I know of a miner from Sosnowiec who retired in 1982 and received Z14,500. And I know of cases of "pushing" old-age pensions up to Z30,000 and more, and of cases where some workers last year used all the overtime available. There are even cases where half a village has to work in order to pay for one benefit....

Our commission has, therefore, recently involved itself in such matters. The point is to make pensions reflect the amount of work put in throughout one's life (and not only during the last years at work), and also that the limited possibilities of adjusting the pensions worked for by the entire society be applied primarily to those who need them the most.

The commission has decided to refer conclusions stemming from letters, assessments, and analyses sent to the party to other Central Committee commissions and relevant ministries.

Kalinowski: But systemic and legal solutions do not completely rule out violations of social justice. After all, the cases you have mentioned occur in full view of the people.

Siwak: Yes, everything depends on people. More and more of them are saying that Poland is not divided into "us" and "them," and that we are all joint managers and must all perform our part of authority intelligently and justly.

I think that with the above kind of attitude -- and this the 17th plenum has also said -- party members are serving to stabilize life in the country, regain society's confidence in the party, and reestablish its prestige as a party to which people's affairs, standard of living, and the building of a better future are not matters of indifference.

ILLEGAL PRINTING CENTER DISCOVERED IN WARSAW

LD071947 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The security service of the metropolitan office of internal affairs has uncovered an illegal printing center in Warsaw. In a specially equipped and soundproofed cellar of a single-family villa there was found highly efficient printing equipment made in the FRG. A large quantity of paper, printing ink, and matrices ready for printing were seized. The MAZOWSZE weekly was printed there. The issue of the illegal publication, which had been prepared for printing, contains various inflammatory and slanderous texts. Four people were detained in the clandestine printing house. (Tadeusz Wypych) age 32, unemployed graduate, who was released from prison on the basis of the amnesty this July, and (Grzegorz Chetka) age 21, who has completed secondary education and is also unemployed, have been placed under temporary arrest by the prosecutor's office. Proceedings to determine the collaborators are in progress. The investigation is being conducted by the investigation department of the metropolitan office of internal affairs.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADVISER MEETS UK OFFICIALS

LD071322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Major Wieslaw Gornicki, the adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has visited London and held many meetings and talks with British politicians. He was received by Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state in the British Ministry of Foreign and commonwealth office, and he paid a visit to the prime minister's office on Downing Street.

The people Major Gornicki talked with stressed their interest in the progress of the normalization of relations in Poland, in the development of international contacts of that country, and in broadly understood bilateral cooperation.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CC PLENUM ON PLAN, BUDGET

Agenda Adopted

AU101130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today chaired the beginning of the proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum. The participants observed a moment of silence in memory of Comrade Stefan Voitec, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, vice president of the State Council, and former militant of the workers, socialist, and communist movement. The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee proposed that during the first part of the proceedings a joint meeting of the RCP Central Committee and of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development be held.

The following agenda of the joint meeting was adopted unanimously:

1-- draft bill on the uniform national socioeconomic development plan of the SR of Romania for 1985;
2-- draft bill of the plan on the development of agriculture and food industry for 1985;
3-- draft bill on the 1985 state budget;
4-- program on self-management and self-supply to ensure proper supplies for the people of agricultural products, foods, and industrial consumer goods from 1 October 1984 to 30 September 1985.

For the second part of the Central Committee plenum the following points were adopted:

1-- composition of the Party Central Collegium;
2-- composition of the Commission for Problems of the RCP Central Committee.

The proceedings of the joint plenary session are being attended by leadership cadres from ministries and central institutions, with mass and civic organizations as guests.

Plan, Budget Adopted

AU102024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/12/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on December 10. Numerous participants took the floor during the debates. They stressed that the documents on the plenary meeting's agenda were in full accordance with the orientations contained in the report delivered by Nicolae Ceausescu to the 13th RCP Congress with the resolutions endorsed by the Communists' great forum which set the guidelines for Socialist Romania's manysided development and provide for the homeland's rise into new peaks of progress and civilization.

The joint plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development unanimously approved the draft single national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1985, the draft plan for the development of agriculture and the food industry in 1985, the draft state budget for 1985 and the programme regarding self-management and self-sufficiency to provide proper supply of the population with farm-food produce and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1985-September 30, 1985.

The CC plenum unanimously approved of the composition of the Central Party Collegium and the CC of the RCP commissions.

RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the joint plenary meeting.

Ceausescu on Foreign Policy

AU102130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 10 Dec 84

["Nicolae Ceausescu on International Issues" -- report on the foreign policy part of a speech made by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the joint plenum of the RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development on 10 December in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/12/1984 -- Referring to the current international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu said the following at a December 10 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP and of the Supreme Council of Economic Development:

The assessments made by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP regarding the international situation prove correct and they underlie our whole foreign activity. Recent developments have proved that ours is a decisive stage for mankind's future, that the human kind is faced with alternative whether to continue the arms race, which would lead to a nuclear catastrophe, or to stop that dangerous course of events and resume the policy of detente and safeguarding peace. That is why we are bound to do everything to help rally the efforts of all progressive and realistic forces, of all nations, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for safeguarding of peoples' and individuals' foremost right to life and peace.

We hail the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers' meeting early in January. We expect it to lay the foundations of a beginning of genuine talks for a negotiated solution to the complex issues that require a special sense of responsibility from those two states. Naturally, as I have also underscored at the thirteenth party congress, it also requires a greater sense of responsibility to be assumed by the other states of the world, particularly by European countries, by member states of the two military pacts -- the NATO and Warsaw Treaty -- so as to contribute to the resolution of international problems, to disarmament and peace.

Of course, many and complex problems have cropped up in the international life. Yet, as I have, already stated, disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the ensurance of a lasting world peace should come first and foremost. In this context, we consider that a halt in the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe and in the application of the Soviet nuclear countermeasures should be a central issue and be given full priority.

Likewise, appropriate agreements should be reached on the non-use of space for military purposes, on a general settlement of the use of outer space.

Moreover, we should work steadfastly to put an end to conflicts and make a passage to their resolution, as well as to the settlement of all litigious questions exclusively by way of negotiations.

Moreover, given the seriousness of the world economic situation and especially the serious situation of developing countries, everything possible should be done for a new, realistic approach to economic problems, to questions related to underdevelopment and the developing countries' debt as well as for the building of a new world economic order.

The strict observance of the principles of interstate relations, of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, observance of each people's right to choose its socioeconomic development path without any outside interference should be taken as a basis when solving all complex problems of the international life and when holding negotiations.

We think the UN and other international bodies ought to assume ever greater responsibility in solving the problems, and all states, irrespective of their size or social system, should take a part in it.

We attach great significance to the peace movement in Europe and in the world. One can say that the activity of peoples in Europe and on other continents succeeded in calling governments' attention to basic problems and in making them take account of the opinions of the broad masses of people. That is why we must intensify our fight for peace, our collaboration with the peace movements everywhere so as to impart it new dimensions. Only a broader participation of the masses of people, of peoples everywhere in the fight for disarmament and peace can provide for better results, for a new course toward detente and solutions to the existing complex problems, in the interests of peace, independence and freedom of all nations.

I should like to stress once more that, given the serious situation in Europe, it is a vital imperative for all European states to assume greater responsibility and take an active part in finding solutions to the problems in Europe, in scrapping medium-range missiles and the other nuclear weapons from the European Continent and the world over.

As for Romania, it is determined to do its utmost in future as well as to contribute to the triumph of the policy of peace and disarmament, to the triumph of reason, convinced that this fully meets the Romanian people's and all the peoples' interests in living in collaboration and peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu said at the end of his speech.

BUCHAREST EVENTS MARK 'DAYS OF GDR CULTURE'

AU071921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12/1984 -- On December 7 events continued in Romania as part of the Days of the GDR Culture. A book exhibition opened in Bucharest with more than 1,300 books on display: classics of Marxism-Leninism, social sciences, German classics, information and encyclopedic books, art albums as well as books for children and youth. Participating in the opening ceremony were leading members of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the editorial central, men of culture and a large Bucharest public. President were GDR cultural delegation headed by Kurt Loffler, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Culture, Herbert Paschke, GDR ambassador in Bucharest, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps.

The same day an interesting exhibition "Eminescu-Schiller" opened in Bucharest, displaying works by the two great poets, and documentary proofs regarding Eminescu's translations of works by Schiller, and themes and ideas shared by the two.

The Days of GDR Culture also include a round table conference on the drama in the GDR, a concert of German music to be performed at the Art Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest, as well as shows of the folklore ensemble of Helmdorf, that will be organized in the Tomnatic and Lovrin localities of the Timis County.

WEEKLY VIEWS HUNGARIAN HISTORY 'DISTORTIONS'

AU061706 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1341 GMT 6 Dec 84

["Article in the Press: 'KRITIKA...on a Position Praising a Past That History Has Condemned'" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1984 -- Under this title, the Bucharest weekly ROMANIA LITERARA (LITERARY ROMANIA), carries in its December 6 issue the following article by historians Florin Constantiniu and Mihai Ionescu:

Fascism has left mankind nightmarish memories put at scores of millions, but there were as many souls left mourning or afflicted by the loss of people dear to them, adding to which was the huge damage to what took mankind centuries to build. History has given its harsh if just verdict: Fascism -- in all its variants -- was one of the most harmful ideologies in the history of mankind, a terrible tragedy. The fight against fascism was the reflex of humanity acting in self-defence, compelled to choose between destruction and enslavement, on the one hand, and progress and democracy, on the other. The attempt to revive political theories and practices of fascism by recirculating them nearly forty years later can only arouse the indignation of all people of good faith.

Against the background of the resolute stance taken by peoples to any neo-Nazi, neofascist, revanchist and racist manifestation and to any tendency to revive fascism, one can only seriously be concerned about and firmly disapprove of what the Hungarian review "KRITIKA" writes in its August 8, 1984 issue under the title "On the Causes of the Resignation". What can one read under this apparently harmless title? Attila Bonhardt and Sandor Szakaly print the May 1943 memorandum of General Vilmos Nagy, then minister of national defence in the Budapest cabinet, for Miklos Horthy, regent of Hungary, giving the reasons for his resignation. The document is accompanied by a commentary and notes of the two editors supplying the readers the elements required to understand and interpret the printed text and particularly to prove the man's integrity to a great extent.

By publishing such a document, the editors have taken a great responsibility since to circulate a written document by a Horthyist general, an outstanding representative of a fascist regime, without making any critical annotations -- all the more necessary in a review the name of which is "KRITIKA" -- but using praising epithets has as a result the dissemination of fascist, chauvinistic, revanchist, anti-Romanian ideas and conceptions.

But before anything else, the Romanian reader must be told who General Vilmos Nagy was.

The author of the published text, a close friend of Horthy, was minister of national defense from September 24, 1942 to June 12, 1943 in the Miklos Kallay government. General Vilmos Nagy identified himself with the basic aims that Horthyism has always pursued: revisionism and territorial annexation, aggression, anti-communism. Horthy's adviser, a senior military commander, he took part in and carried out all the decisions made by Horthyist Hungary on the eve and during the Second World War that led to its alliance with Hitler's Germany, to Hungary's occupation of Czechoslovak, Romanian and Yugoslav territories, and its joining the anti-Soviet war, a faithful and forever supporter of the Axis, as he describes himself.

This is the military-political career of a man whose rise coincided with that of the Horthyist regime. But to the reader's great surprise, the editors' opinion is that Vilmos Nagy "took national position".

After all, what does "national position" mean? It is our opinion that the editors should be reminded what Voltaire used to say, to the effect that one had to define one's words if one wanted to talk to him. A national position means identification with the foremost interests of a nation. Did Vilmos Nagy, as a Horthyist minister, take a "national position"? Does not this assertion give way to another, more serious, that, at least in certain respects, the Horthyist regime also took a "national position?" The editors of the text just say that Vilmos Nagy opposed "the unconditional satisfaction of their (viz. the Germans') political, economic and military claims".

On the Horthyist regime that General Vilmost Nagy -- now brought into the focus also of young generations, as if to honour his "good deeds", by a widely circulated review -- faithfully served, the following can be read in this year's No. 6 issue of REVUE DE HONGRIE put out in Budapest: "Between the two world wars power in Hungary was in the hands of rightist political forces. After the Republic of the Councils fell in 1919, Regent Miklos Horthy was at the head of that kingdom without a king. The governments he formed had close ties with Mussolini's Italy as early as the twenties and with Hitler's Germany beginning with the thirties. One effect of this orientation was the Hungarian Government's entrance into the war against the Soviet Union." "Eventually", REVUE DE HONGRIE goes on, "there were leaders in the rightist Hungarian regime who realized they had chosen the 'bad camp' and the external manifestations of that awakening aroused Hitler's mistrust first, and anger afterwards".

If we were to follow the logic of Vilmos Nagy's editors, we would have to understand that having been in the service of the Horthyist regime, the alliance with Germany, the occupation of foreign territories and participation in the anti-Soviet war were tantamount to a "national position", therefore to defending the foremost interests of the Hungarian people.

Very clear -- but how harmful for the present -- are the characteristics of Vilmos Nagy's "national position" in his reference, in the memo to Horthy, to the claims of the regime he represented and served on the age-old Romanian territory of Transylvania. Vilmos Nagy who identified himself, as we already have shown, with the plunderous and enslaving aims of Horthy's Hungary, also supported the idea of "millenary" Hungary built by centuries of aggression and oppression.

The "KRITIKA" review shows no reluctance in stating one of the basic ideas of Vilmos Nagy's political credo: "I have always said we must stay faithful to the Axis powers to the end". And further, his major concern:

"The country must have at its disposal part of its Army in the event of a threatening attack by the Romanians, the Slovaks and, possibly, the Serbians. We now have in the country approximately four light divisions. We cannot allow these troops out of the country as long as the above-mentioned threat persists and as long as we cannot give our divisions a somewhat modern equipment.

"Romania's attitude is unpredictable, so we must take security measures against it. Romania has permanently upheld a change of the present situation, because it cannot give up the north Transylvanian territory; moreover, it even wishes to advance to the Tisza.

"It is quite possible", Vilmos Nagy goes on, "that, should the Anglo-Saxons land somewhere in the Balkans, or the position of the German Armed Froces become critical, Romania would turn its back on Germany. In which case we must expect that, with the Romanian Armed Forces stationed in the country, it may try to win back North Transylvania, a thing that we must prevent at all costs".

Let us take a look at history such as it was. As is well known, on August 30, 1940, Romania was deprived, by force and dictate, of its northwestern part with an area of 42,243 sq. km where Romanians were in absolute majority. An age-old native territory, a hearth of Romanian ethnogeny, unbroken continuity and civilization, was brutally seized from the national territory under the threat of force and annexed to Horthyist Hungary in reward to its previous pro-Hitlerite policy. With the same "high" protection, Horthy's regime had "added" to its territory 12,000 sq. km of Czechoslovak land (November 2, 1938) and in April 1941 was going to take part in the partition of Yugoslavia, occupying the Bacika area.

Those territorial annexations that tended to restore "millenary" Hungary were achieved under the patronage and in the shadow of the Axis powers, which makes Vilmos Nagy's profession of faith -- a pylon of the "national position" validated by the editors of the text -- understandable: "I have always said that we must stay faithful to the Axis powers to the end." Vilmos Nagy knew very well the position that the anti-Hitler coalition had on the Vienna diktat of August 30, 1940: failure to recognise any wartime territorial change.

But, were things not clear to the editors? Or maybe they intentionally left them confused?

The Romanian people has never made a secret of its determination to free the part that Horthyist Hungary annexed on August 30, 1940. On those days of national tragedy, the Romanian public opinion voiced its definite condemnation and showed its firm will of fight to cancel the fascist Vienna diktat. This legitimate fact, viz. the firm will of a people to rebuild its torn-apart country, was to Vilmos Nagy, like to the whole Horthyist leadership and Hungarian revanchist circles, nothing more and nothing less than "a thing that we must prevent at all cost."

As a matter of fact, he took every measure that his office enabled him to take on that line. "It is precisely for that reason" we can read in the document to Horthy "that we no longer have the right to offer fresh armed forces to be deployed beyond the borders of the country." "This", he says "would be a criminal attempt upon the interests of the Hungarian nation." It was absolutely necessary to the Horthyist cabinet to keep as many troops at home and in the occupied lands to repel a possible attempt by Romania to use military force and free the territory it had taken away. Instead of spreading the dsiderata of the Hortyist regime and -- by the absence of all commentary -- actually rehabilitating it, the editors had better undertaken an in-depth analysis, from a Marxist stand, of the then circumstances and show what were the negative reactionary tendencies and positions, opposed to historical demands, to the principles of national and social justice, and what were the true progressive, revolutionary interests of the Hungarian people, in agreement with the general course of world history.

In their commentary, the editors highlight Vilmos Nagy's attitude toward the repressive measures of the Horthy regime: "Owing to the measures initiated by him (Vilmos Nagy) Jews' and non-Jews' living and working conditions improved considerably within the auxiliary and special compulsory labour detachments". According to the editors, Vilmos Nagy "worked within the boundaries of the most strict legality at the time when he held the ministerial portfolio." One can legitimately wonder: What kind of a legality can that be? Let us speak forthrightly: It is Horthy's "legality", a fascist "legality" that is. What is meant is sternly shown by the practices perpetrated in northwestern Romania, that had been torn away from the country by the Vienna diktat.

Since the early days of their establishment, the occupation authorities unleashed a crucifying persecution against the majority Romanian population: massacres, arrests, deportations, etc. Were we just to recall the mass assassinations in the localities of Ip and Trasnea, (County of Salaj), the hideous mask of Horthy's "legality" would show in all its horror. There are still other testimonies to this tragedy, as would bear the 290,000 Romanians either expelled from their homes, or forced to leave their homes before September 1, 1944, the 30,000 Romanians deported to labour camps in Germany, the tens of thousands of people forcibly enrolled in the so-called labour detachments, which were in fact exermination camps, the systematic policy of de-nationalizing the Romanians, the prohibition to speak the Romanian language, the desecration of their churches, the closing of their schools, etc. All in all, this sort of "legality" meant an ethnic genocide, aimed at the physical and spiritual extermination of the autochthonous and majority Romanian population. And here is what these measures brought about: In four years alone, the Romanian population living in the territory occupied by Horthy's Hungary decreased by 16 percent.

Not that the Romanians were the only victims of this savage policy spearpointed against all other than Magyar ethnic elements. Those barbarian practices were, as a matter of fact, also pursued throughout the occupied territories in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The attitude toward Jews followed a dramatic line, determined by the course taken by Second-World-War events. The true dimensions of the Holocaust perpetrated in Hungary were revealed in the numberless works put out by World War II historians, such as is the case with American historian Randolph Braham's recent book. In conditions of a defeat of the Berlin-Rome Axis, the Jewish population would have been a political asset, useful for political-diplomatic negotiations and transactions, which explains why certain representatives of the Horthy regime were ready to slow down racial persecution in Hungary. The fact is quite significant that neither Vilmos Nagy nor his present-day editors mention the oppressive measures taken by the Horthy regime in the territories torn away from Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia. "The national position" the editors attribute to Vilmos Nagy was restricted to the Jewish population; no mention of the many others, Czechs, Romanians or Serbs, who were arrested, tortured and killed just because they wanted to remain Czechs, Romanians or Serbs and wished to speak their own tongue; no, those ones didn't matter. They could be tortured or mass-murdered because, according to Vilmos Nagy and to his present-day editors, that agreed with their so-called legality and the national position the editors write about. The repressive measures taken by Horthy's regime blindly struck all those who fought against fascist terror, for freedom, justice and democracy. Magyars, Romanians, Slovaks, Serbs and Jews alike learnt the terror of Horthy's jail and labour camps.

Could it be that the editors of the document and the staff of the "KRITIKA" review have no information available on the fate of the Jewish population under the Horthy regime?

As for the fate of the Jews in Hungary and in the occupied territories, it was closely linked to the catastrophic aftermaths of the application of the "Final Solution" -- the physical extermination of Jews -- endorsed by the dictatorial regimes of Horthy's Hungary. An example: Of the 151,125 Jews living in the Romanian territory occupied in 1940 acccording to the Magyar census taken in 1941, more than 130,000 were deported to concentration camps. In the light of like realities, any tendency at uncritically reviewing and favourably shading the sorry characters of dictatorial regimes encourages the attempts at reviving the repulsive ghosts whose names are neo-Nazism, neo-fascism, Horthyism and their likes.

The aggressive policy adopted by Horthy's regime against Romania culminated after August 23, 1944 when through a resolute act of national sovereignty Romania entered the war against Nazi Germany and joined the Soviet Army with all the country's material and human resources, in the fight for the definitive defeat of fascism and the liberation of the country's north western area. Let us remember Vilmos Nagy's considerations regarding an eventual re-orientation of Romania's policy toward the Nazi Reich: "It is quite likely that, should the Anglo-Saxons land somewhere in the Balkans or the position of the German Armed Forces become critical, Romania would turn its back on Germany". On the fringe of these considerations, the Magyar editors insert the following apparently benign note: Vilmos Nagy's prevision "proved perfectly true in August 1944."

Is it that this visionary power which the editors of Vilmos Nagy's text confer on this Horthyist general corresponds to the historic truth? The truth is that Romania joined the anti-Hitler war not by speculating on conjectural situations, but (as is acknowledged by the highest fora of the anti-Hitler coalition), at "a moment when the defeat of Germany was not yet certain." As such, why is it that the Magyar editors minimize the significance and the timing of Romania's heroic action of August 23, 1944, fully subscribing to the explanation provided by Vilmos Nagy for the Romanian act in...1943? Could it be that the editors of the test were not aware that in his memoirs put out in 1947, titled "The Deadly Years" the Horthyist general himself considered that the Hungarian Army should have followed the example of the Romanian Army in August 1944 and should have crushed or thrown away the German troops from Hungary? No mention is made of the fact that the liberation of August 23 is the act of a whole people's will, who overthrew Antonescu's dictatorship in order to set back in their right dimension the nation's antifascist sentiments. Could it be that the editors did not know that August 23, 1944 is the greatest national holiday of the Romanian people, a neighborly and friendly people living in a country that has friendly and collaboration ties with Hungary? Or maybe that is why Vilmos Nagy's text accompanied by much too meager commentaries and uncritical footnotes was put out in the very month of August 1984, when the Romanian working people were celebrating their historic act through further major accomplishments in the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society. Or is it that the text was brought out to remind that August 1984 meant 44 years since the Vienna diktat, whose late advocates proves to be General Vilmos Nagy? Could it be that the editors were unaware that in those late days of August 1944, Horthy's regime had decided to unleash their military aggression against Romania, intent on occupying the whole of Transylvania?

Suffice it in this respect to remind the editors of two notes from the diary of the chief of staff of the then Hungarian Army, Col. Gen. Janos Voros: "August 31, 1944. Before noon, talks with Col. Gen. H. Guderian (viz. the chief of staff of the German Army). I reported on the situation from our angle... Then I showed him our plan referring to the occupation of the passes in the southern Carpathians. Col. Gen. Guderian agreed." "September 1, 1944: The Supreme Defence Council decided in its current session to pass on to the offensive in southern Transylvania". (The diary of the Hungarian general was put out in the German language in "Wehr Wissenschaftliche Rundschau", XX, 1970, No. 11, pp. 634-659., No. 12, pp. 703-732).

The editors of the text printed without further critical comment the assertion of the Horthysist general to the effect that far from renouncing the liberation of its territory, Romania "wishes to advance to the Tisza". The respective editors must know what the Romanian Army wanted and what it actually did. After liberating the national territory that had been treacherously snatched away by the Vienna diktat, this country pursued the fight side by side with the Soviet Union and shed the blood of its sons for the liberation of Hungary from the claws of fascist forces, as well as of Czechoslovakia, penetrating deeply into Austria, until the defeat of the powers of the Axis, until the liquidation of Hitlerism.

It is only they who are embarrassed by such an historic truth that purposefully ignore reality: In the glorious march of its Army through the anti-Hitler war, Romania contributed some 540,000 military, and suffered the loss of as much as about 170,000; the Romanian Army liberated about 4,000 localities, 1,237 only on Hungary's territory. The bones of tens of thousands of Romanian soldiers, who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Hungary are buried in cemeteries throughout that country, as an impressive and everlasting testimony to the Romanian people's contribution to the liberation from fascism of the neighborly Hungarian people.

Devoid of any critical comment, of an objective factual analysis, the publication of Vilmos Nagy's text, far from contributing to the knowledge of the historic truth, amounts to a grave distortion of it. The review "KRITIKA", where the text is published, brings back in the highlight the Horthy regime and one of its leading representatives, implicitly disseminating anti-Romanian, revanchist theses. It is easy to discern in the commentaries of the editors of this text a tendency that seems to be aimed at rehabilitating Horthyism.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Ceausescu to Djuranovic

AU031052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Djuranovic: On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and the 41st anniversary of the session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav national day, on behalf of the State Council of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, I convey to you, the SFRY Presidium, and the friendly Yugoslav peoples cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in the socialist construction and multifaceted development of your country.

I would also like to point out on this occasion the significance we attach to the relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries, and to express my belief that if we work together for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the summit meetings, Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation will further develop and consistently increase in the mutual interest of our peoples and the cause of peace, progress and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Dascalescu to Planinc

AU031350 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council on the occasion of the SFRY national day, in which he extends cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in the country's social development, on behalf of the Government of the SR of Romania and on his own behalf.

At the same time, the cable expresses the firm belief that the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship will further develop in the interest of our peoples and the causes of cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Ceausescu to Sukrija

AU031121 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Sukrija: On the occasion of the SFRY national day -- the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republics and the 41st anniversary of the session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia -- we extend to you, the LCY Central Committee, the Communists, and all the working people warmest greetings and wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of the fatherland and progress and well-being to the friendly Yugoslav people.

I express my belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY and between our neighboring socialist countries will further strengthen and increase on the basis of decisions adopted at summit meetings for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Leaders to Albanians

AU021412 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] To Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the jubilee 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, we extend to you and the Albanian people -- on behalf of the Romanian people, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and ourselves personally -- warm congratulations and heartfelt wishes for success in the further development and flourishing of Socialist Albania.

We express the conviction that the traditional Romanian-Albanian relations of friendship and cooperation will increasingly develop to the benefit of our countries and peoples and in the interest of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Leaders to Mongolians

AU021544 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government, and all Romanian people, and on behalf of ourselves, we want to extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and to the friendly Mongolian people on the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR.

In the 60 years since the proclamation of the republic, the Mongolian people, under MPRP leadership, have achieved great successes in overcoming feudal backwardness and achieving great revolutionary transformations in the Mongolian society and in the socioeconomic development of the homeland on the road of building socialism. The Romanian Communists and peoples are following with great interest the creative activity carried out by the communists and working people in Mongolia and sincerely rejoice at the achievements registered in implementing the decisions and goals set forth by the 18th MPRP Congress in developing the economy, education, culture, and well-being of the people, and in the overall work of building the new social system.

It also gives us pleasure to stress on this occasion the upward evolution of relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between our parties and countries, and we want to express the conviction that they will develop and deepen more and more on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SR of Romania and the MPR to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

On this important jubilee anniversary, we wish you, the communists, and the fraternal Mongolian people new and increasingly greater successes in their overall activity aimed at building socialism and prosperity in their homeland and at achieving happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Ceausescu to Lao Leaders

AU031802 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], and to Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Vientiane:

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, I convey sincere and warm greetings to you and the LPRP and best wishes for success to the friendly Lao people in their consistent efforts to build a new society in their fatherland.

The proclamation of the LPDR, which took place 9 years ago, was an event of great importance in the history of your country. It was a successful end of the struggle, full of sacrifices, waged by the Lao people against foreign oppression and internal reactionary forces and it created the necessary condition to unite the creative energy and the capability of the Lao people for building the new, socialist society in their country and for establishing a peaceful and independent country.

I express my belief that by working together, in the spirit of summit talks and understandings, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop and strengthen in the mutual interest of our peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS CONTINUES IN BELGRADE

LD101856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Five witnesses were heard before Belgrade District Court today in the continuation of the trial of a group of six people charged with the criminal act of association with a view to committing enemy activity.

Mirjana Ocokoljic and Lazar Tejnovic spoke of the meetings in the flats of the defendants as being "parties" and "spontaneous conversations" which they had attended purely by chance or on one occasion only. Milic Savic believes that these meetings were "gatherings," and, regarding the meeting in defendant Olujic's flat -- whose godfather he is -- when the introductory report on the nationality question was delivered by Djilas, he said that he attended it by chance and he stayed behind to be present during the conversation. Djilas's "lecture" in Olujic's flat was also attended by witnesses Momcilo Petrovic and Zoran Matic who described this meeting and other illegal meetings as "intellectual dialogues and conversations." Zoran Matic spoke in great detail of Djilas's "lecture" and other meetings at which, as he explicitly stated, introductory addresses were submitted by Neca Jovanov, Srdjan Popovic, and others.

During cross examination of the witnesses defense counsel asked several questions which the court bench rejected as impermissible. For instance, Rade Mikijeli, defense council of first defendant Vladimir Mijanovic, persistently asked every witness a truly senseless and even insulting question: Is he a member of an enemy group? The court bench does not allow such questions for obvious reasons. In their questions the defense has also been trying to impute to the investigation authorities that they had violated the law. All these questions, which do not relate to the subject matter of trial, were rejected as impermissible.

The trial is to continue tomorrow.

Adjourned Until 13 December

LD111211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1108 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 11 (TANJUG) -- The trial of six persons charged with associating for the purpose of hostile activities was adjourned for two days because of the illness of defendant Dragomir Olujic's defense lawyer. The lawyer was not present at yesterday's hearing, but Olujic, 35, agreed that another lawyer take over his defense. Since the lawyer did not appear in court today, Olujic asked for an adjournment. On trial with Olujic are Vladimir Mijanovic, 38, Miodrag Milic, 55, Gordan Jovanovic, 23 Pavlusko Imsirovic, 36, and Milan Nikolic, 37. The accused have eight defense lawyers. The trial resumes on Thursday, December 13.

DJURANOVIC, DIZDAREVIC PAY 3-DAY VISIT TO KUWAIT

Depart on 8 December

LD080926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left this morning for an official visit to Kuwait at the invitation of Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

During Veselin Djuranovic's 2-day [as received] stay in this friendly Arab and nonaligned country, top level talks will be held during which an extensive exchange of views is expected on the most important questions of international political and economic life. Special attention will be paid to development of bilateral relations and cooperation.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Dr Ljubomir Boban, a member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical, and Cultural-Education Cooperation With Kuwait, left for Kuwait together with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Welcomed by Amir

LD082005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today at the head of a Yugoslav delegation on a 3-day official visit to Kuwait. Along with the highest state honors, Djuranovic and the delegation were welcomed and greeted by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. The welcome was also attended by Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the prime minister of Kuwait, several Kuwaiti ministers and other high-ranking officials, as well as Petar Kostic, the Yugoslav ambassador.

Djuranovic is accompanied on his visit to Kuwait by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Boban, member of the Federal Executive Council and vice-chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation With Kuwait; Dusan Litvinovic, SFRY Presidency adviser for foreign policy issues; and other personalities.

Accompanied by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, President Djuranovic then arrived at the Salam Palace at the center of Kuwait. This will be his residence for the next 2 days.

The first talks between the two heads of state began immediately upon the Yugoslav delegation's arrival but Djuranovic and the amir of Kuwait will have an extensive exchange of views tomorrow morning. As indicated by both sides, the talks will embrace a series of international issues, in particular the problems of the Gulf war and of the Mideast conflict, but there will also be a comprehensive analysis of bilateral cooperation as a whole. Since the visit has an explicit working character, it will, in addition to the dialogue between Djuranovic and Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah also include talks by the joint Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation as well as contacts by other members of the delegation with Kuwait partners.

Cooperation Discussed

LD082153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2019 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Kuwait expressed this evening their resolve to promote further the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in every sphere. This is, in a nutshell, the essence of the talks between Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, and the Kuwait crown prince, Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah.

In lengthy talks both sides noted that cooperation so far at the international level has been very good. The economic exchange was given a similar assessment along with the appraisal that there is room for more powerful expansion.

Prince Sa'd al-Sabah said that Kuwait appreciated the Yugoslav stand on a series of international problems, in particular its stand on the Arab world and the Palestinian question, and that it was interested in the further development of bilateral cooperation.

The talks also dealt with the further involvement of Yugoslav work organizations in various projects in Kuwait, as well as with the promotion of commodity exchange, which ranged last year between $25 and $30 million in both directions.

Veselin Djuranovic informed his collocutor about Yugoslavia's economic development, about the efforts made to overcome the present difficulties and the successes achieved this year in increasing exports and industrial production.

In discussing the state of international economic relations, both sides expressed concern about the fact that industrialized countries are demonstrating little understanding for the economic difficulties of developing countries.

In connection with the Iraq-Iran war, it was pointed out that the Nonaligned Movement should work even more resolutely for a peaceful ending of this conflict.

Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, and members of the Yugoslav delegation were guests this evening of a formal dinner given by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Talks Held With GCC Secretary

LD082208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held talks in Kuwait today with 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] secretary general, on cooperation between the SFRY and the six members of this regional grouping of the Arabian Peninsula. Members of the council are the nonaligned countries of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain, with which the SFRY cooperates closely, even without having diplomatic relations with all of them.

The council's secretary general stressed that such cooperation is very useful and that contacts should be promoted. The council represents a grouping of nonaligned countries which oppose attempts at external interference.

Reference was made in the talks to the protracted Iraqi-Iranian war. They assessed that the conflict not only inflicts great damage on the peoples of the two countries but also threatens to turn into a conflict of broader regional dimensions, leading to foreign interference.

Cooperation 'Very Favorable'

LD092009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Kuwait cooperation was the subject of the prolonged separate talks between Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, and the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and between the two countries' delegations whose talks preceded the tete-a-tete meeting.

At the beginning of the plenary meeting the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, stressed that relations between the two countries were very good and were based on the proximity of views regarding fundamental international problems and on both sides' willingness to continue to promote their comprehensive cooperation.

It was agreed during the meeting that bilateral cooperation was following an upward trend, but it was also stated that enough scope remains for its expansion. It was emphasized that particular stimulus to the two countries' relations was imparted by President Tito's 1979 visit to Kuwait and the visit by Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to Yugoslavia 2 years later.

Apart from assessing the current level of cooperation as very favorable, the two sides agreed that it was essentially an example of how relations among nonaligned countries should be developed.

The Yugoslav delegation also expressed its solidarity with the Kuwaiti people and government in connection with the tragedy of the hijacked Kuwaiti plane and its passengers which is continuing in Tehran.

A high appraisal was also made of Kuwait's role in international relations, particularly in its own region. Its contribution to the efforts to resolve international economic problems, and its understanding of and solidarity with the difficulties confronting developing countries were also highly judged.

Veselin Djuranovic was joined in the talks by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Boban, Federal Executive Council member; Petar Kostic, Yugoslav ambassador to Kuwait; and Dusan Litvinovic, foreign policy adviser in the SFRY Presidency. The talks were attended on the Kuwaiti side by 'Abd al'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet; Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry; Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, an undersecretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and others.

The separate talks between the two heads of state that followed lasted for approximately 90 minutes and according to reports focused on a number of issues regarding international relations and bilateral cooperation.

According to circles close to the two delegations, the talks also included the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf, international economic relations, and the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in light of the exacerbated world situation.

According to reports the talks revealed a high degree of proximity and even identity of views on the subjects discussed.

The SFRY president and members of the Yugoslav delegation attended a luncheon today given in their honor by the governor of Al-Ahmadi Governorate. They also visited the Kuwait Oil Company exhibition center in the same town, approximately 35 km from Kuwait.

Increased Role for Nonaligned

LD092137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Kuwait today came out in favor of the Nonaligned Movement's more intensified activity in solving major international problems. This assessment was made during the talks between 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. They also discussed issues regarding the Nonaligned Movement's forthcoming activity and concluded that this activity should be intensified even more.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic informed Minister Husayn about Yugoslavia's international links and its views on the fundamental issues of present-day international relations.

They also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and agreed that contacts with the two warring sides should continue and the activity within the Nonaligned Movement should intensify to reach a peaceful solution of the conflict that respects the two warring sides' legimate rights and interests.

The Middle East situation and the outcome of the recently held Palestinian National Council session were also examined. Both sides emphasized the importance of a united PLO and of strengthening its role in solving the Middle East crisis. Within this context, support was voiced for the initiative to convene an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices within which the PLO would also take part.

'Abd al'Aziz Husayn, who is acting for the Kuwaiti minister for foreign affairs who is ill, informed Raif Dizdarevic about the recent meeting of the heads of the GCC member-states. Federal Secretary Dizdarevic expressed Yugoslavia's interest in developing relations with all Gulf countries, even those with which it has no diplomatic relations, since they are all linked with Yugoslavia through the common goals of the Nonaligned Movement.

They also discussed issues concerning international economic relations. The proximity and indentity of views has been the main feature of not only this dialogue but also of the entire Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks held during this visit.

KUNA Interviews Djuranovic

LD101152 Kuwait KUNA in English 1013 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 10 (KUNA) -- Visiting Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic described Monday his country's relations with Kuwait as "completely friendly".

In an interview with Kuwait television and KUNA the Yugoslav president said that cooperation between the two countries is developing, including the economic relations and coordination on the international level.

Djuranovic, who is on a current official visit to Kuwait, expressed satisfaction over the talks he held with H.H. the amir of Kuwait, adding that discussion dealt with bilateral cooperation and global issues. He indicated that Kuwait and Yugoslavia closely cooperate within the framework of the Non-aligned Movement, the United Nations and all international organizations concerned with solving international problems. He said the two countries are members in the Non-aligned Movement, and their policies are based on the principles of the movement, therefore they easily reach joint agreement on global issues. He affirmed that the two countries share identical opinions toward international matters.

He pointed out that there was an appropriate ground work to boost economic cooperation between Kuwait and Yugoslavia in areas of finance, investment and trade.

On the role of the Non-aligned Movement in the international field, the Yugoslav president said that since its establishment this body has been efficiently active. He said however that the slackening of the movement's activities during the past years was due to certain international circumstances, which he did not mention. He also cited the current international tension and the lack of entente policy in international relations and the strength of the military role in those relations.

He noted that the Non-Aligned Movement is the biggest organization in size, grouping 100 states, therefore its members should defend its unity and strength. He called on non-aligned countries "to continue stuggle to protect the (?principles) of the movement", affirming that his country will exert efforts to "remove obstacles hindering the organization's activities.

The Yugoslav president emphasised the importance of the forthcoming ministers conference of the non-aligned member states, which will be held shortly in Luanda, Angola.

The Yugoslav president said the Palestinian cause has recently been "put in the shadow" in comparison to important international causes, adding that this was clear after the Lebanese crisis and the withdrawal of the Palestinian resistance forces from there. He affirmed that the "unity" of the PLO is the resistance's center of power at the international community.

The president expressed conviction that the Arab countries should unify their stances toward their cause and international efforts, which aim at solving the Middle East problem.

He clarified that the Non-Aligned Movement has always supported the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that the Palestine National Council meetings in Amman last month was "a big step" toward reunifying the PLO.

The president affirmed that to revive the entente policy between the two superpowers and to bring them to negotiation have a positive effect on finding a solution to the Palestinian cause.

He emphasized the importance of the PNC step when it drew up its progress on the basis of the Arab Fes summit resolution and away from the Camp David accord.

The Yugoslav guest also emphasized the importance of holding an international conference to solve the Palestinian question, stressing the importance of the PLO participation in the conference. "Without this conference...there will be no result of any move to reach a solution," he asserted.

On the failure of the Non-aligned Movement to end the Iraq-Iran war, Djuranovic said many parties failed also to hammer out a solution to end this war. He said that the Non-aligned Movement has called on the two conflicting countries, since the outbreak of the war, to end it and the organization attempted through a special committee to find agreeable circumstances to end the conflict.

He emphasized the importance of the Gulf Cooperation Council states stances by saying that "its defense linkage" has lessened the danger of the possible war escalation. He said the continuation of the war is attributable to "unacceptable conditions set by one party", referring to Iran's continuous rejections to efforts to end the war. However he expressed optimism that wisdom and rationalism will prevail eventually.

Meanwhile he denied that there is a change in his country's foreign policy after the late President Josip Tito. He said "that Yugoslavia" will always adhere to the late president's policy.

Djuranovic Issues Statement

LD102322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2106 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said the following, inter alia, in a statement for Novi Sad television:

"First of all I should like to say that so far our two countries have had very good cooperation and well-developed political and economic relations and particularly highly-developed cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. Our visit and talks represent a continuation of traditionally good relations between Kuwait and Yugoslavia.

"I particularly want to stress that the talks we have had with the amir of Kuwait and the prime minister of Kuwait and the talks held separately on economic matters have confirmed that this is the nature of our relations and upheld our joint assessments of the real possibilities for the further promotion of cooperation, especially in the economic field.

"It is well known that we have developed investment activity in Kuwait and that Kuwait is one of the countries which has extended significant financial support to our program of economic stabilization.

"I may say that on the basis of our talks on these issues we are satisfied with the attitudes and views of Kuwait's highest-ranking leaders.

"I think that there are real possibilities for the continuation of Yugoslav work organizations' activities here. We have heard Kuwait's responsible leaders express quite positive views on the work done by our organizations, which have gained a significant reputation. They must not lose this reputation and their prestige must not diminish. They should also achieve a greater degree of integration and pooling here, where competition is exceptionally tough. They must aim to achieve better organization and higher productivity if they are to win a place for themselves on this market.

"I believe that responsible people in our work organizations will bear all this in mind.

"I particularly want to stress that we discussed the most topical issues of the region and most of all the Nonaligned Movement's further action. I think that it is very important that during these talks we laid stress on the need for joint efforts aimed at increasing the Nonaligned Movement's capacity for action on the basis of the original principles of nonalignment. I am pleased that this was stressed by the Kuwaiti side. I think that it would be good if all the nonaligned countries intensified their efforts still further in this respect.

"With regard to the Iran-Iraq war I must say that there is nothing new in that respect. The situation continues to be uncertain. The war goes on. At this moment the end of the war is not in sight. We stressed the need that one should not resign oneself to this situation, but that one should persistently strive to exercise influence on both countries, so that by means of a gradual policy of, perhaps, even small steps one could create an atmopshere, a climate, in which negotiating positions could be brought closer together at least to some extent through the mediation of either the UN or the Nonaligned Movement. In such a case we would be able to speak about a more favorable development of the situation in the Iran-Iraq conflict and that would be good not only for this region but also for the situation in the whole world."

Return from Visit

LD101906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned tonight from his official and friendly visit to Kuwait where he stayed from 8 to 10 December at the invitation of Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

During the 3 days he stayed in this friendly Arab nonaligned country President Djuranovic carried out an extensive exchange of views with his host on topical questions pertaining to the international political and economic life, and also on different aspects of bilateral relations.

At Belgrade Airport tonight Veselin Djuranovic was welcomed and greeted by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milan Rajacic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, Yugoslav People's Army chief of the General Staff; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other personalities. Ahmad Falih al-Dawwas, Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in Belgrade, was there to welcome him.

RESPONSE TO ALBANIAN OFFICIAL'S ANTI-SFRY SPEECH

LD101649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 10 Dec 84

["What Does Ramiz Alia Want?" -- TANJUG headline; by TANJUG editor Milo Djukic]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- In normal human behavior festive moments are usually used to speak about peace, understanding, friendship and cooperation between peoples and countries. However, when speaking at a festive meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in his capacity as the nominal head of state, used the occasion to arouse hostilities toward Yugoslavia. Therefore, it should be noted that what, in Alia's interpretation, is implied by the repetition of the claim that his state "is guided by the policy of good-neighborliness and the desire to develop sound cooperation with its neighbors," is that it "always had their good interests at heart" and that "no harm will befall them" from the Albanian territory.

For instance, R. Alia claims that "we always wanted to establish good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia," but that "so far, Belgrade has shown no goodwill to respond in a constructive way to our clear and consistent disposition." And the Albanian leadership's true disposition toward Yugoslavia has for a long time not been borne out by practice. Proclamations about unreconcilable struggle to the final destruction of Yugoslav revisionism "in all its variations," as Enver Hoxha defined in very clear terms, was accompanied by many practical actions on the part of the Albanian Government -- from border pressures and helping commando groups to infiltrate the country, to inspiring and supporting irredentist activity in Yugoslavia and attempting to involve non-Albanian forces in exerting pressure on Yugoslavia in order to extort territorial concessions.

Tirana seems to expect Yugoslavia to show "goodwill" and yet accept its weird ultimatums as repeated by R. Alia. In his last speech he laid down the conditions for "the creation of a sound atmosphere that would lead to the state of closeness and cooperation," as he put it, "between our two countries." According to him, the SFRY should meet all the demands by Albanian irredentists, probably including the most important one -- Albanian annexation of some part of those Yugoslav regions to which Albania has long since been officially referring as "Albanian territories."

R. Alia thinks that to meet his demands would "be useful for strengthening the coexistence of the peoples in the Yugoslav federation, its stability and cohesion." In practice, however, this "coexistence," as he understands it, turns out to be terrorist actions by irredentists, planting explosives, arson, muggings and violence against members of the Serbia and Montenegrin nations, raping adolescent girls and old women, destruction of tombs and graves... Tirana has long called the perpetrators of these criminal acts, which are at total variance with the traditional and highly respected Albanian ethic, "the most beautiful flowers" of the Albanian people.

It seems that the Albanian leadership is not aware of the fact that there are no priviledged nations or nationalities and, for that matter, no privileged enemies in the SFRY. Alia's demand for Yugoslavia to "show readiness and goodwill" and for the resumption of cultural cooperation can be viewed in the context of Albanian attempts to force Yugoslavia to make concessions. His condition is quite simple -- Yugoslavia should acknowledge Tirana's right to communicate, unhindered and disregarding state agreements, with institutions on the "Albanian territories" in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia should also renounce its cooperation with the sections of Yugoslav people who have for centuries been living in Albania. If these conditions are met, Ramiz stated more specifically, "the doors will be opened for negotiations with Albania."

It seems that the head of the Albanian state is not bothered about some contradictions that have arisen: While expressing "good" will and desire to cooperate with Yugoslavia, he also accuses Yugoslavia of "attempting to liquidate Albania as a state and Albanians as a nation!" This unbelievable claim, for which Ramiz does not produce any arguments, could only be explained by the attempts to justify the Albanian' leadership's lasting anti-Yugoslav policy and the desire to foment hatred and hostility of Albanians toward Yugoslavia through arousing fear of "destruction."

It is interesting that the campaign to present Yugoslavia as "the greatest danger" facing Albania was almost simultaneously joined by I. Leke heir apparent to the Albanian throne. Observers find this all the more explainable since for a long time Tirana has not been selective about its allies in the struggle against Yugoslavia.

Normal Yugoslav-Albanian relations, equal in every aspect, of which Yugoslavia has always been in favor and will continue to support in theory and practice, would be of significance for the stability and peace in the Balkans. Those who only pay lip service to it, as Ramiz Alia has just done, are being too flippant about this stability.

REAGAN REMARK SHOULD NOT INFLUENCE GENEVA MEETING

LD102137 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The latest little clashes between Moscow and Washington in connection with a statement by Reagan during a press conference should not influence the course and the outcome of the agreed Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva. Present relations between the USSR and the United States are neither better nor worse than they were yesterday. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The Soviet press was harshly critical of a statement by President Reagan, who said during a press conference that the United States will not desist from the intercontinental first-strike MX missile production program. According to Soviet assessments this statement has placed a question mark against the sincerity of the United States during the talks with the USSR to work on eliminating the threat emanating from nuclear weapons.

Some foreign observers believe that this latest little clash between the two superpowers could have an adverse effect on the course and the outcome of the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva on 7-8 January, that is, that by criticizing the present U.S. position Moscow is preparing in advance its own and the international public for the eventuality of the Geneva dialogue ending in failure.

That the Gromyko-Shultz talks will be difficult is more than obvious. In our view the latest criticism leveled against Washington by the Soviet press should not be interpreted as meaning that Moscow is not expecting anything from the Gromyko-Shultz meeting and that Moscow itself is not ready to make certain concessions. If this were not the case there would have been no agreement for the ministers of two superpowers to meet in Geneva. This meeting was preceded by the Gromyko-Reagan meeting in the White House and the Gromyko-Shultz meeting at the time of the UN Geneva Assembly session at the end of September.

The U.S. program of producing intercontinental MX missiles was not created yesterday, and this cannot be the reason for the latest Soviet anger. In the last few years the two superpowers have been making enormous efforts to modernize their armed forces, and there is every likelihood they will go on doing so until an agreement has been reached to end it. This cannot be expected from the Gromyko-Shultz meeting -- with the exception of a possible agreement in principle that the problem should be tackled sooner or later. The positions of the two countries have not changed, and it is logical to expect that both will insist on their new points. This is the conclusion inferred from the recent meetings of the defense ministers of the two blocs, in Brussels and Budapest respectively, during which it was not disarmament that was discussed but consolidation of their respective military might and of serrying the ranks of the allies. Accordingly, there is no question of the arms race being slowed down from the time being, irrespective of who is dictating the race. It cannot be claimed therefore that the atmosphere on the eve of the Gromyko-Shultz is cooler than it used to be, or that something major has happened that could make the Geneva meeting superfluous.

The propaganda conducted by the two countries is not the yardstick of the real state of relations between the United States and the USSR. Moreover, if this was not so, Washington and Moscow could not have come to an agreement that Gromyko and Shultz should meet. To all intents and purposes this means that something has changed for the better in relations between the two countries, although it could not be said that this is a great turnabout in discerning the essence of the problem of disarmament.

What could reverse Soviet-U.S. relations to the state before the agreement on the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva is if the meeting ends in failure. However, no matter how complicated relations between Moscow and Washington may be, it is logical to assume that both sides will equally guard against failure in Geneva, that is, that neither side will take the risk of a possible parting of the ways without any agreement. Besides, it would be very dangerous if this were to happen, regardless of who is responsible for it.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN POLICY VOLUME PUBLISHED -- "Documents on Yugoslav Foreign Policy" from 1945, the first book of the series with the working title "The Blue Edition," published by the Jugoslavenski Pregled Organization, which will give a comprehensive and documented review of the recent political history of our country since the times of the war, will be presented to the public soon, probably as early as the beginning of December, and put on sale with 1,500 copies. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 84 p 5 AU]